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No. 9139.—VOL: LIX. *MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1894.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 8.30, FALSTAFF (last performance).
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 8, FAUST. Melba and Jean and Edouard de Reszke.
WEDNESDAY, at 8, PAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (last performances). Calvé, [illegible] Hill, and Giulia Ravogli; Ancona and De Lucia.
THURSDAY, at 8, LOHENGRIN. Jean and Edouard de Reszke; Fames, Giulia Ravogli.
FRIDAY, at 8.30, L'ATTAQUE DU MOULIN. Delna and De Nuovina; Cossira, Albers, and B[illegible].
SATURDAY, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba and Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lucile Hill, and Plançon.

ROYAL GERMAN OPERA, DRURY LANE.
Lessee and Manager, Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 7.30, DER FREISCHUTZ. Frau Klafsky, and Fraulein Kutscherra. Herren Wiegand, Bispham, Rodemund, Waldmann, Claus, Simon, and Max Alvary. Conductor, Herr Lohse. SATURDAY, July 14, DIE WALKURE will be repeated.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Overflow Performance of TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, THURSDAY NEXT, July 12, at 7.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, MR. TREE.

TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.
A play of modern life (founded on Octave Feuillet's "Montjoye"),
A BUNCH OF VIOLETS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY.
Mr. Tree, Messrs. Lionel Brough, Nutcombe Gould, G. W. Anson, Holman Clark, C. M. Hallard Wines, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Audrey Ford, and Mrs. Tree.
LAST WEEKS of the PRESENT SEASON.
Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 till 5; or by letter or telegram.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

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Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

TO-NIGHT, at 9.0, THE CANDIDATE. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. William Blakeley, George Giddens, C. W. Somerset, F. Worthing, F. Atherley; Miss F. Coleman, Miss Pattie Browne, Miss Miriam Clements, and Miss Mary Moore. Preceded, at 8.30, by MRS. HILARY REGRETS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
Sole Lessee and Manager, MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

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THE MASQUERADERS,
By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
Doors open 8. Commence at 8.30. Carriages at 10.45.
LAST 13 NIGHTS (this season) of THE MASQUERADERS, owing to Provincial Tour arrangements.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 5 and 8 to 10 P.M.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8 precisely,
SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?
by FRANK HARVEY. Messrs. Fred. Terry, Macklin, Chas. Dalton, Julian Cross, H. Flemming, H. Eversfield, Herbert Budd, Mesdames Julia Neilson, H. Leigh, Ada Neilson, M. Hardinge. Box-office open from 10. Doors open 7.30. Business manager, Mr. FRED. G. LATHAM.

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Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.

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Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH ....as..................THE NEW BOY
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CHARLEY'S AUNT, By BRANDON THOMAS.
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EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, Mr. George Edwardes's Company in the entirely new and original Musical Comedy, entitled A GAIETY GIRL. Words by Owen Hall; lyrics by Harry Greenbank; music by Sidney Jones. Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Eric Lewis, Bradfield, Kaye, D'Orsay, Porteous, Kimma, Somerville, and Harry Monkhouse; Mesdames Decima Moore, Juliette Nesville, Grey, Cutler, Studholme, Robinson, Phelps, M. Hobson, Massey, Lloyd, Snaden, Pounds, and Lottie Venne. The New Carnival Dance by Misses Navette, Butcher, and Vanier. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

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WEDNESDAY..............................LA TOSCA
FRIDAY.....................................PHEDRE.
SATURDAY................................FEDORA.
MATINEES, Wednesday, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS; Saturday, IZEYL, at 2.30.

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THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.
By Mr. J. M. BARRIE.
Professor Goodwillie, Mr. E. S. Willard.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9, MARRIAGE. Messrs. Sydney Brough, H. Hudson, C. P. Little, and Mackintosh; Misses Lena Ashwell and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15, THE CAPE MAIL. Messrs. Wilfred Draycott, W. H. Quinton, and Sant Matthews; Misses Vane Featherstone, Lilian Lee, Maude Abbott and Carlotta Addison.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. WYATT.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the musical farcical comedy GO-BANG, by A. Ross and O. CARR. Produced by F. PARKER. At 7.40, THE SILVER HONEYMOON. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

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Under the Management of MR. ALFRED GERMAN REED and MR. CORNEY GRAIN.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, MISSING, by Somerville Gibney, music by King Hall. Followed by BOND STREET, 4 P.M., a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with WALLS HAVE EARS, a New Musical Trifle by R. Corney Grain. Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 8. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; admission, 2s. and 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, W.

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ALHAMBRA.

TO-NIGHT, two grand Ballets. At 8, THE REVOLT OF THE DAUGHTERS. At 9, THE NEW VICTORIA CROSS TABLEAUX VIVANTS. At 10.15, SITA, a grand dramatic [illegible]. [illegible] Jules Keller, May and Flora Hengler, Blockson and Burns, The [illegible] James Norrie, The [illegible] Family, Henri French, T. E. Dunville, &c. Prices 6d. to [illegible]. Open 7.30.

EMPIRE.

TO-NIGHT, Two grand Ballets. THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 7.40. At 10.35, LA FROLIQUE, [illegible] by Madame Katti Lanner. Music specially composed by [illegible]. Supported by Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi, Miss Florence Levey, Signorina [illegible], Mr. Will Bishop, Mr. John Ridley, Signor Vittorio Vincenti, and Signorinas Porro and Isabella Bradfield. [illegible] Grand Varieties. [illegible], the Bedouin Arabs, &c. At 9.38, an entirely New Series of Living Pictures. Doors open at 7.30.

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DONATUS RUDE.

THERE were those who hoped and those who feared—and both classes were included in the Liberal Party—that Mr. GLADSTONE's farewell letter to his Chairman in Midlothian would take the form of a political testament. Hopes and fears alike are unrealized, for the simple reason that Mr. GLADSTONE had nothing to bequeath. The policy, of his later years at least, was a borrowed one, which has already been virtually discarded by his successors. His letter to Sir JOHN COWAN was therefore of a purely personal character. It contained a reference to politics, but it was of the vaguest and most colourless kind. He contented himself with a "fervent hope that the constituency "of Midlothian, and, indeed, that the whole people of Scot-"land, may continue to be conspicuous in the future as "they have been in the past of their representative history "for their bold and active but circumspect and considerate "application of the principles of Liberal policy to the con-"duct of public affairs." It is not the time to be critical, or we might be tempted to ask to which of the many forms of Liberal policy he has embraced in his time Mr. GLADSTONE refers. The electors of Midlothian must indeed be very bold and active, as well as circumspect and considerate, if they are to pin their faith to the multitude of inconsistent and antagonistic doctrines implied in that comprehensive phrase.

But it would be ungenerous to scrutinize too closely the terms of a letter penned in such pathetic circumstances. "The original," said the Chairman, "was so painfully "written, owing to Mr. GLADSTONE's imperfect eyesight at "the time, that it was difficult to decipher, and Miss "HELEN GLADSTONE had had the kindness to favour them "with a manuscript copy." The one important sentence it contains is definite and clear enough. "It is not my intention, at the age I have now reached, to ask re-election when the present Parliament shall be dissolved." Mr. GLADSTONE has threatened retirement from active political life more than once before, but no one can doubt that this decision is final and irrevocable. It disposes of the hopes entertained by some of the Radical wire-pullers, that they might go to the country at least with the advantage of Mr. GLADSTONE's name amongst the patrons of the party. It is not to be; and Lord ROSEBERY and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT—if the latter does not join Mr. GLADSTONE in his retirement—will have to fight the battle on their own merits.

Perhaps the most pathetic thing about Mr. GLADSTONE's withdrawal from public life is the absolute extinction of his influence from the moment he actually resigned. The influence of other statesmen has often been as great—in some cases it has been even greater—after their withdrawal as before. But Mr. GLADSTONE's influence was his own personal property as it were, inseparable from himself, which he could not bequeath, and the secret of which he was unable to communicate to another. He could persuade most people of many things and himself of anything, said the late Mr. FORSTER. And therein lay both his strength and his weakness. He wielded an enormous power, but he could never originate. He was like a successful company promoter, who can command the confidence of the City, but who takes up other people's schemes. Come to Mr. GLADSTONE with a politically good idea, and he could float it more skilfully than any of his contemporaries. The possession of this faculty was a credit to the man, but it was a source of weakness to the statesman. On many occasions it was embarrassing in the extreme to the country, and it finally brought about the disruption of the strongest political party of the century. Mr. GLADSTONE's acquisitiveness — coupled with the enormous influence he exercised over the bulk of his followers — caused his party to change their political raiment with such rapidity that there is hardly a single vestment left in the Liberal wardrobe in cut, colour, or texture resembling those he found when he took it over. Now that he has gone, and can no longer snap up unconsidered political trifles, and compel a great party to accept them as lawfully acquired stock, his successors will have to determine whether they will revert to the old Liberal policy, or strike out a new line of their own. The task will not be an easy one, for there is no agreement amongst the leaders. They are paying the price of their blind following of a guide who led them into bogs and pathless tracts. The guide is gone, and they must now find their way back to safe ground as best they can.

RIOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

MORE men were killed in the railway riots of 1877 in the United States than in any railway riots that had occurred in the Republic up to that time or, I think, since. The worst of these riots occurred on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading railways. In these riots the railway employees were not all on one side. Many of the train hands stood by the railway companies, and the greatest disturbers of the peace were the workers in the railway shops. The largest and most important workshops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company were at Reading, which is the centre of an agricultural community, though it is within thirty miles of the distributing point of most of the coal mined by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, all of whose collieries are in the anthracite region, or middle coalfields of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania railway, being a much longer and more important line than the other, has workshops at Lancaster, Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburgh. It was at Pittsburgh and Reading that the rioters did their worst. When it has been demonstrated that the police are unable to cope with a riot, even when assisted by deputies hastily sworn in, a call is made by the local authorities upon the governor of the State. He, as chief of the National Guard of the State, has the power to instruct such regiments as he may think are required to proceed to the disturbed points and put themselves at the disposal of the local authorities. The National Guard of the various States in the Union are more like our volunteers than our militia. Each State has its own National Guard, and the numbers of the latter, and very often their efficiency, depends upon the population and wealth of the State. The National Guard of the State of New York is larger than that of any other State; that of Pennsylvania comes next, although Ohio may run it very close. The Federal troops number about 35,000, and these are generally widely scattered, so that some little time is consumed in massing even so small a number as a couple of thousand. Most of these troops have smelt powder, as Indian wars have not been few and far between, even in the last twenty years, and there are

FEW MORE SKILFUL OR DANGEROUS FOES

than the North American Indian of to-day. Not many years ago a large proportion of the National Guard was composed of men who had fought in the war of Secession, and were quite as good soldiers as the regular troops. These veterans have been growing less in numbers with every passing year, and comparatively few of them are now con-

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

PERHAPS the chief interest of the Report of the Rev. C. Du Port, her Majesty's inspector for the East Central Division, lies in the extracts he gives from the Report of his colleague, Mr. Airy, on the Birmingham schools. To do justice to the excellent work of the Birmingham School Board, as testified to by Mr. Airy, would require two or three columns of the *P.M.G.*, but mention may be made of the two seventh-standard schools, in which a three-years course of technical and commercial education is given to boys and girls who have passed the standard of exemption from school. "This noble work," as Mr. Airy calls it, "entails a great expense upon the ratepayers; but not a word has been raised against it." The fact is that when a School Board is thoroughly educational, when it supports really good and efficient schools, and, above all, when it provides for the educational wants of the lower-middle class—the small shopkeeper and the struggling professional man—no complaint is made about the school rate. In places like Birmingham and Leeds these people get value for their money. They pay their £2 or £3 of school rate, and get in exchange a first-rate education, such as they require for their own children. The school rate in Birmingham is 11½*d.*, in Leeds 13*d.* In London it is only 10½*d.*, but the small ratepayers get nothing for it. The Board does not provide the education they want. If the London School Board, instead of wrangling about disputed points of theology, were to open a dozen first-rate higher standard schools, the rate might go up a bit, but there would be no more outcry about it.

Mr. Airy sums up his remarks about Birmingham as follows:—"I have seen eighteen years of Birmingham school life, and I find it difficult to believe that the children are of the same class as those I found here eighteen years ago." With this may be compared Mr. Sharpe on the London schools: "The Education Act was not passed a year too soon; London would have been filled with a savage population in the year 1893 if the 400 schools built by the Board had not done their civilizing work." And yet there are people bigoted and stupid enough to decry board-schools as places for turning out "clever devils," and even publicly to assert, as a well-known ecclesiastic did not long ago, that to allow a school board to be formed was to help on the cause of antichrist.

Mr. Lobb has made his first financial statement as chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board. He gives the usual mass of figures, which cannot be dealt with in a few lines. But he also says that the allegation made that this Board is starving the schools in the matter of staff has no foundation in fact. The observations of Mr. Sharpe, her Majesty's inspector, on this point (lately referred to in these notes) Mr. Lobb calmly disregards, quoting merely one out of many passages, and giving it a meaning which it does not bear. The understaffing of the schools is a matter of common knowledge, and it is rather rash of Mr. Lobb, in the face of reports by Government and Board inspectors, and of facts that have been published in the press, to say that the statement is unfounded. The *Schoolmaster* opportunely prints extracts from a few recent Government reports in which are mentioned the following classes: 86 babies to one teacher; 70 babies in crowded desks, no room for movement or play, one teacher; 87 boys, one teacher; 60 girls to headmistress, and, second standard, 90 girls to one teacher (Mr. Diggle's theory is that the head teacher, who only counts on the staff for 30 children, is to go about the school and give help where wanted); 104 boys, many of them dullards, and seated three at a desk, one teacher. To these may be added some twenty or thirty cases of classes over 70, published in the *Times* some few months ago.

It is a pity that people do not verify their figures and facts. Last month a well-known Churchman wrote to the *Times* to say that there are 86,000 children attending the Church schools of Wales; that if these schools were closed and the children went to board-schools they would cost the ratepayers, at the average rate for Wales, £2 4s. 6*d.* a head, or £191,000 a year, in addition to a heavy outlay for building; and that as this amount exceeds by some £36,000 the total Church endowments of Wales, Welsh ratepayers would lose by the Disestablishment Bill. These figures were challenged in the *Guardian*, and their author wrote to withdraw the estimated capital outlay, and reduced his number of children to 72,000, and their cost to £1 10s. 4*d.*, making an excess of £20,000 over the endowments. In a further letter in the *Guardian* it is pointed out that even these corrected figures are inaccurate; but the unfortunate thing is that the Archbishop of Canterbury accepted them—first the original and then the revised version—and has given them currency in his recent speeches.

sidered good food for powder. The National Guard is a volunteer organization, and in many cases there is to be found in it a large percentage of the very men who may be defying the authorities. For this reason when it is called upon for active service care is taken to select regiments from a different part of a State from that in which their services are required. For instance, when the railway riots of 1877 grew to dangerous proportions—and this term means much more than it would in Great Britain—a regiment was sent from Easton to Reading, cities which are a long distance apart; and several regiments were sent from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, these cities being at opposite ends of the State. It was a red-hot day in the summer of 1877 when intelligence was received at one of the principal towns in the anthracite region that the rioters intended to burn the railway shops at Reading. The man to whom the intelligence was brought was the captain of the Coal and Iron Police. This body of men is worth a brief description. The Coal and Iron Police were organized by Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, when he was President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, and also of the P. and R. Coal and Iron Company. Upon assuming the presidency of the company, Mr. Gowen thought to make the future of the corporation prosperous to the highest degree, and his plan was to buy as many collieries as money could purchase. Unfortunately for the company, he bought in a dear market. However, having become the owner of an immense amount of property, the company found it necessary to organize a force for its protection, as the anthracite region was then almost dominated by the most lawless class of the community. This force was called the Coal and Iron Police, and every colliery proprietor paid his share of the expense of keeping it in an efficient state. A finer body of men it would be difficult to find anywhere. Nearly every member of the force was, physically at least, a giant. They were all Americans either by birth or naturalization, though many of them were born in England, Wales, and Scotland. They proved their fitness for their duties on many occasions, and

NO MAN COULD BE INDUCED TO GO

where a Coal and Iron policeman was afraid to venture. The force was armed with Colt's revolvers, .45 calibre, and Winchester rifles, though the latter were seldom carried except on night duty. When the news came that the Reading railway shops were in danger, the captain of the Coal and Iron Police started for the seat of war by special train. He had with him twenty-five men, and as each man was fully armed the little company was considered able to hold its own against a thousand rioters. When I suggested to the captain that I should accompany him, he said, "No non-combatants will travel on this train." I said "All right," and stepped aboard. "Got your gun?" inquired the captain. I nodded. Every firearm is a gun in the United States in common parlance. Mine was a .38-calibre Colt's, and quite heavy enough to wear a hole in a chamois-leather hip pocket in two weeks. The run to Reading, thirty-five miles, was made in quick time. We looked out of the windows, and saw that the platform was a solid mass of people. The train was pulled up a hundred yards from the station. We formed in two lines. The men held their rifles at the "carry." My revolver was shoved into the breast of my coat. It was a self-cocker, and at the beginning of the century would have been considered of the hair-trigger variety. The people on the platform were rioters. As we advanced they fell back. The platform was cleared. Then the mob closed in behind. "Right about face—quick march—use the butts," was the order. Only one man barred the way for any length of time. He tore open his red flannel shirt and yelled "Shoot if you dare." Nobody fired. My right-hand neighbour struck the man on the chest with the stock of his rifle. The force of the blow sent the rioter off the platform and upon the rails. He was picked up by his companions and carried away. As the rioters left the station several of them shouted:

"WE'LL BE BACK IN A FEW MINUTES."

I thought it was quite likely, and, following the example of the others, began to fill my pockets with cartridges. We picketed the station. In a short time a large body of men were seen advancing. A giant Coal and Iron policeman, who had been a scout on the south-western frontier for twenty years and was known by no other name but "Rocky Mountain Bill," advised me to make sure that my "gun" was all right and to say a short prayer. I believe I would have followed his advice if I could have remembered a prayer. I noticed the sun striking on something that gleamed above the heads of the advancing crowd.

"I believe they've got bayonets, Bill," I said.

"Cleaned out the armoury, I guess," replied Bill, who added, "I always hated bayonets."

For about five minutes I wished that I hadn't come. Then I saw that the new comers were a regiment of the National Guard, known as the Easton Grays. The other men said nothing. I also said nothing, but I wondered if they were as much relieved as I was, not feeling particularly bloodthirsty. Finding that the station was in safe hands, the Grays, under the order of the colonel, marched down the railway towards a level crossing that was in the principal street of the city, and which, it was reported, the rioters were destroying. As there was nothing more to be seen at the station I decided to accompany the troops. A fine-looking lot of young fellows they were, and few of them appreciated their danger. Between the crossing and the troops there was a cutting through which the railway ran. The walls of this cutting were built of brick. On each side of it, at a height varying from one foot to twenty feet, was a footway, as the sides of the cutting were used for foot traffic. The footways were made of brick. Instead of dislodging the rioters, who occupied both footways, and marching along them the colonel of the Easton Grays marched them through the cutting. It was a horrible mistake, and the rioters saw their opportunity. Once the soldiers were in the cutting the rioters pulled up the footways and hurled the bricks down upon the unfortunate guardsmen. Many of the latter,

CRAZED BY THEIR INJURIES,

discharged their guns, but with no effect, as the rioters were in a safe spot. I did not enter the cut, but ran around it, arriving at the other end in advance of the Grays. They had been horribly maltreated in their journey of three hundred yards, and were wild with rage when they reached the end of their journey. Most of the rioters who had done the damage had fled, but waiting near the mouth of the cut was a crowd, perhaps only 10 per cent. of which were rioters. The front rank of the Grays, not to be prevented by orders, fired a volley. Thirteen dead was the result. That night the rioters broke into the armoury of Reading's National Guard, and as I happened to be near when the men came out, my services were requisitioned for at least an hour, my duty being to take the bayonets off the guns, the rioters not seeming to care for bayonets. From that moment the Grays never ventured to show themselves, except in their full strength. The Coal and Iron Police guarded the railway shops. The city remained in the hands of the mob until a company of Federal troops arrived. The rioters attempted to fraternize with the regulars. The latter would have none of it, and after their arrival there was peace, for they were a very businesslike looking lot. At Pittsburg the same condition of affairs existed, though on a larger scale. There the rioters and the National Guard came into conflict in the open, and the Guard was driven into the round-house. That, fortunately, was a stout building. It was surrounded. Not a National Guardsman dared to show his head. Finally, the rioters, tired of firing bullets through the windows and at brick walls, and thinking, perhaps, that starvation was too easy a death for their foes, planted a cannon and prepared to raze the round-house to the ground, and massacre all within its walls. At this moment a couple of companies of Federal troops arrived. The rioters were afraid to face them. With considerable difficulty the National Guard were shipped homewards and peace reigned.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, who has recently returned from Mexico, has just finished an interesting series of Mexican sketches for the *National Observer*, the first of which appears in this week's issue.

Mr. A. H. Miles is preparing for publication in the early autumn a volume of "Humorous Poets," forming the ninth volume in his anthology, "Poets and Poetry of the Century." The tenth and concluding volume, "Sacred Poets of the Century," will appear soon afterwards.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The American Government has not yet fulfilled its promise of energetic action, and the strikers are taking courage accordingly. The Governor of Illinois, in an ill-timed fit of ceremoniousness, or for baser reasons (we cannot say), is amazingly stupid enough to have protested against the despatch of Federal troops to Illinois, and to have asked for their withdrawal. Mr. Cleveland, we are glad to say, remains firm, as he has every need to do, since the rioters are raging like the heathen all over Chicago. They burn houses and railway cars, they trample on women and children, they shoot and assault and carry on generally as though they were in Paris of the Commune. The scenes described from Chicago are an outrage to any so-called civilization. Millions of dollars have been lost, and the centres of the disturbances are practically under a rule of Red Terror.

And in the face of all this the Federal Government is by no means as active as it should be. It is true thousands of troops have been drafted into Chicago, but they do not seem able to overawe the strikers. It is surely no occasion for a false sense of pity when your social order is being tumbled in ruins about you. Short and sharp should be the justice dispensed by the troops; and, if it be requisite, martial law should be proclaimed. Unless the cables lie to us, Chicago is within an ace of this necessity. For the worst sign to-day is that the indecision of the troops has aroused the slumbering courage of other trade unions; and in San Francisco the Militia openly sympathise with the rebels, and supply them with arms. On top of all comes the astounding news that in New York the labour leaders have met to decide whether they will order a general strike of all trades! The working man can be almost criminally stupid in America. Obviously Mr. Cleveland must wire definite orders to his troops, who will have to treat the strikers as they would any ordinary invading enemy.

Mr. Morley may smile and smile and play the Pangloss; but in spite of all his fair-seeming statistics the facts about boycotting and denouncing by name are gradually coming to be known. On Saturday the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland went into the last police report for Tipperary County. Forty-two people are protected because they are caretakers on "evicted" farms; four because they have chosen to pay their rent. One man named Cody was boycotted after a meeting at Clonoulty, called for the purpose of denouncing his tenure of an evicted farm. He could not get his horse shod; food was denied him, and nobody would sell firkins for his butter. Obeying instructions, the police have entered him as "partially boycotted." We should like to know what Mr. Morley takes a complete boycott to be. Yesterday, too, Mr. William Redmond, in the course of a toilsome Odyssey, complained that Mr. Dillon is allowed to denounce landgrabbing and to recommend the boycotting of the landgrabber, but when *he* tries to do anything of the sort the police chase him all over county Clare. We agree with Mr. Redmond that this treatment is less than fair. What is sauce for the Goose ought to be sauce for the Gander.

We hope Lord Rosebery will make a note of the proceedings of the Ottawa Conference on Saturday. The Conference passed a resolution practically in support of Mr. Hofmeyr's Zollverein scheme, which successive English Governments have refused even to discuss. At the same time, by a strange coincidence, Mr. Rhodes was engaged in explaining in the Cape House of Assembly the reason why Downing-street would not allow preferential duties on English imports into Mashonaland. We do not say that Mr. Rhodes was altogether disinterested in his correspondence with the Colonial Office. He wanted Cape goods to go duty free, but in return was willing to give English goods a preference. To do so would, in Lord Kimberley's opinion, be to go back upon Free Trade, and therefore like any timid Whig he shrank and refused. But this cowardice cannot continue, and Mr. Rhodes intends to prosecute his campaign till he gets what he wants. It is perhaps too much to say with him that the future Government of the world is a question of tariffs, but certainly the future Government of the British empire is. And if we begin in South Africa with a Customs Union in which the mother country takes part, we may and will go on to apply the Hofmeyr scheme universally, as the Ottawa Conference is anxious that we should.

After a wonderfully fine race *Britannia* beat *Vigilant* for the Queen's Cup by rather less than a couple of minutes. *Britannia* was sailed magnificently, and out-manœuvred her rival again and again. Indeed she led at every point until the boats came to the broad reach across the Clyde from the Skelmorlie flag boat to the Bute shore. *Britannia* led for the greater part even of that reach, but as she gybed round the Kilcreggan mark, *Vigilant* contrived to blanket her, and in so doing "stunned" her, that is, took the wind out of her sails so that for a moment she lay on the water like a lifeless thing. The race home from that point was two and a quarter miles on a close reach, and the wind rather favoured *Vigilant* than *Britannia*, who held up to her bravely, however, and won comfortably when her time allowance was counted. Several experts think that but for the "smothering" at Kilcreggan she could have got home absolutely first.

The military authorities have done very wisely in sanctioning the grant of furloughs to warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in India. The privilege is only to be accorded to those who have served eight years, the length of the furlough is to be six months, including the passage, which will be free. It is an excellent thing that the long exile of Indian service should be broken occasionally, if this can be done without detriment to the interests of the service. It would be well, indeed, if the privilege could be extended still further, and private soldiers of over three years' service in India were occasionally permitted to return home for a short furlough. Many soldiers would re-engage, and many would remain in the service, who now purchase their discharge, if they could only break their five or six years' term of Indian service, and could return to see friends or to adjust business matters at home. We believe that some of the most experienced officers are in favour of this further reform; and we trust that if the present step succeeds it will ere long be made.

The old question who Andrea Ferara really was appears to have a certain perennial interest. None of the writers to the *Times* has yet referred to the publication which has thrown most light on it, an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, 1865. The proofs given in this go far to fix the original fame of the trade mark to Giovan Donato and Andrea dei *Ferari*, who worked at Bellano, on what was then the Venetian mainland in Illyria, towards the end of the sixteenth century. No doubt many sword-cutlers were glad enough, for some time afterwards, to get a partner or apprentice named Ferara, Ferrara, or Farara, just as every Farina family has been ransacked for nominal partners to save rivals of the original inventor of eau de Cologne from being chargeable with actual counterfeiting. There seems to be no evidence that any Ferara actually worked in Scotland, though "Andrea Ferara" blades were all the fashion there. On the Continent the Passau mark of the running wolf (the "fox" of English Elizabethan slang) was equally popular, and no doubt was often used without authority.

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IN THE FOREST.

Glow-worm like the daisies [illegible];
  Roses in the thickets fade.
Grudging every petal dear
  Swinging incense in the shade.
The honeysuckle's chandelier
  Twinkles down a shadowy glade.

Massive plate and filagree
  Clouds in frosted silver shine;
Hardly may the sun swing free,
  [illegible] enamelled [illegible]
[illegible] colours be,
  [illegible], sapphire, hyaline.

[illegible] nature's [illegible];
  Hardly sways the high dark fir;
Hardly where the [illegible]
  Something crawling makes a stir;
Hardly in the underwood,
  [illegible] softly whirr.

The feint of moral indignation with which Lord Rosebery met Lord Salisbury's remarks about the Anarchists is discredited by the comments of the French press. With one accord they have welcomed Lord Salisbury's bill; and, what is more, their tone has been singularly moderate. So far from seizing upon the occasion, as the Prime Minister feared, to abuse England as an accessory to the murder of M. Carnot, they have passed very sensible remarks about the right of asylum. The *Débats* speaks of it as "most honourable, no doubt, but sadly out of fashion," but is more than a little dubious as to the fate of the Bill. Its fears, however, are unnecessary, for Lord Rosebery's protest was merely formal and unreal, and he will now proceed in more great and [illegible] ways. The only pity is that he made the initial blunder, which has given foreigners the opportunity of supposing him an apologist of Anarchists. French papers, which are never too instructed about England, are certain to do this. Indeed, they are doing it already.

The connection between music and morals is well illustrated—or should we say obscured?—by a little domestic drama played on Friday night in [illegible], and repeated next day (by request) before Mr. [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were entertaining friends—the lady serving supper the while her lord played "Home, Sweet Home," with variations for pianoforte. We are not told which performance charmed the guests the most, but certainly the music attracted the notice of the hall porter. With a [illegible] of the melody, he asked Mr. Smith to [illegible]. Then either he struck Mr. Smith or Mr. Smith struck him. The fact that the porter had a black eye seems to point in the latter direction. On the other hand, Mr. Smith was corroborated, [illegible] and herein, to us, lies the interest of the case [illegible] friend who had previously been singing the "Little Alabama Coon." Why this description? We can only conclude that [illegible] the "Little Alabama Coon" is peculiarly characteristic of an open, [illegible] mind. In which case, judging from the [illegible] our streets, we anticipate the approach of a brighter era for our public morality.

Poor downtrodden Iceland is beginning to make her voice heard. There are two active political movements going on in that remote isle—a Home Rule agitation and wholesale emigration to Manitoba. Both are going on as well as can be expected, and there is good hope they will reach their consummation at the same moment. The ideal constitution will thus be attained—Home Rule with nobody at home to be ruled. The last general election to the Althing—in Scandinavia Parliaments are always called Things, which indeed they are—has resulted in a strong majority in favour of justice to Iceland. We should be sorry to see the Danish Empire disintegrated by the secession of Iceland, because there would be so little of it left. But we cannot withhold our sympathy from Iceland's insular aspirations. When will they legislate for Iceland, for Iceland? the Runic May Ostleres will be crying. When will they cease to play the fool? With a new Icelandic Thing they'd be loyal to the King, so why don't they give 'em Home Rule?

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin believes that Russia is far from thinking of the cession to her of a port in Korea. We can only say that if this conception of Russia's methods and aims is a common one among Japanese statesmen the future of that country is like to be richer in incident than in prosperity. The statement that China has requested Russian intervention is absurdly untrue on the face of it. Why should China open the door to the most distrusted of all distrusted foreign devils—and that at the very moment of the frontier dispute in the Pamirs? Indeed, Japan has no more to gain by Russian intervention than China, and just as much to lose. They had much better submit to the arbitration of, let us say, America, and China should make an effort to improve the Government of Korea. To leave the country alone, waiting for Russia, would be as mad as war itself.

Spiritual wickedness in high places does not get much chance with Mr. Dillon, and we have no doubt that every peer in the country is trembling before the blasts of rhetoric he fired off yesterday. "Proud and powerful and high," he said, "as the Lords think themselves in their House, Ireland will rock that institution to its foundations." We do not quite detect the logical connection between the two sentences; but perhaps there is one. Are we to take it that the Lords are only proud and powerful and high when they are in session; or what? But that is a matter of no importance. The matter of importance was yesterday and is to-day that the hat should go round and return filled—on behalf of the evicted tenants, of course—for without money the Irish "nation" cannot rock the Lords to sleep.

It will be interesting to see whether the Ottawa Conference raises the question of copyright between different parts of the Empire. It is rumoured that a proposal will be made on behalf of the Colonies to reduce the amount of protection given to British authors to that which they at present enjoy in the Dominion of Canada. It should be clearly understood that this protection now amounts to rather less than nothing. Even the pretended compensation, which was supposed to be levied by the Canadian Customs authorities upon pirated British works imported from the United States, is now a thing of the past. If the remainder of the colonies are now to follow the Canadian example the value of some recent protestations with regard to Imperial unity will receive an interesting illustration. The colonial argument appears to be this: "We want to read books by British authors, but we would rather not pay for them. Many of these books are pirated—that is, stolen from the United States; it is not reasonable to suppose that we can put up with having to pay for our books when others get them for nothing." It is to be hoped that Lord Jersey will look sharply after British interests in this matter.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

OUR customs die hard, especially in the villages, where anything in the nature of a pageant calls forth all the local talent, and a great deal besides. The smaller the area, the more tenaciously do the inhabitants cling to what gives them a sort of corporate existence. And the same truth applies to nations, which are villages of a larger growth. The smaller and more isolated the nation, the more is it thrown upon itself to establish, by every weapon to its hand, its right to be recognized as not altogether of no importance. If we go one step further than this, and imagine several nations grouped together, and held so by the constraining arms of one larger and more powerful than all the others put together, it will then depend on the stiffness of spine, heat of blood, and general vitality of the little ones how far they are able to retain their nationality in a manner equal to their pride. It is then that they feel the necessity and the strength of leaning on their past. Thus it sometimes happens that national pride survives national feeling and enthusiasm, and institutions are insisted upon and defended long after they have outgrown, not only their usefulness, but their capacity for exciting interest even as a spectacle.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FESTIVAL.

The foregoing may not entirely apply to the Welsh Eisteddfod, but some of it does. The one great objection to this festival is not the display of national feeling it exhibits and encourages, but the vogue it gives within the Principality to the national tongue, keeping it alive as an instrument of daily use, than which nothing can be more detrimental to Wales from an Imperial as well as from a national point of view. It is a hindrance to the education of the people as a whole, and it impresses the stamp of death on those literary efforts which it is one of the main objects of the Eisteddfod to encourage. A Welsh writer once made the observation, in answer to some one who sneered at the insignificance of Welsh literature at the present day, that if Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and other Scotsmen had written in Gaelic they would have been as little heard of as their Welsh brethren who write in the language of their country. Where the defendant takes to attacking himself, what need is there to prosecute?

From an historical point of view, however, the Eisteddfod is an institution of great interest, even if we consider it only as the one remnant of Druidism which has survived the plague of civilization. Roughly speaking, Druidism was to pre-Christian times what the Church of Rome was to the Middle Ages—the keeper of the national conscience, the master of kings, the patron of the arts. Its bloody cruelty and unbending pride—apart from any justification which the times it flourished in can afford it—must be held to be compensated for by its devotion to art and, as far as that term can be applied to the rude knowledge of the period, to science, which was mainly concerned with the study of the heavens. If we can believe tradition, even Welsh, the Eisteddfod was celebrated in Wild Wales many centuries before the Christian era. When Druidism was shattered by the Roman legions, the political importance of the Gorsedd, which was the name by which the Eisteddfod was then known, was nullified; but it still was the sole repository of the laws, the science, and the poetry of the country, which were handed down from one generation to another by oral tradition. This was the function of the bards, and for this they had to undergo most severe training. Rome had broken the political power of the Druids, but, as Welshmen love to think, it could not unstring the Harp of Wales. Curiously enough the first Eisteddfod of which there is any record was celebrated at the close of the sixth century, which also witnessed the final departure of the Romans from these islands. How stubborn is the Celt! The invader worried him, broke him, but could not tame his spirit. "They went forth to war, but they always fell."

ITS DECAY.

The conquest of Wales by Edward I. gave rise to many stories which for centuries attached to the name of the conqueror the stigma of having massacred all the bards in Wales. This story, however, has of late years been exploded; and it is more to the purpose to know that that wise king by the Statute called Rhuddlan sanctioned the convening of the National Eisteddfod. Indeed, it was not until after Henry IV. had ascended the throne that Coercion Acts were passed for Wales. With the accession of the Tudors the sun of Wales reached its zenith, and Henry VII. hung up the flag of the Red Dragon in Westminster Abbey. In these happy days Welshmen occupied prominent places in Church and State, and Wales was practically governed from within her own borders. The President of the Marches held his court at Ludlow Castle, and the whole of Wales was given a representation in the English Parliament. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Francis Sydney, the father of Sir Philip Sydney, was President of the Marches, and it was through him that the Royal Commission was issued which summoned the Eisteddfod in the year 1567: the last if not the first time that an Eisteddfod was summoned by such means. Following the same policy which dictated this act, Elizabeth ordered that the Bible and the Prayer Book should be translated into Welsh. Under the Stuarts Wales was Royal to the core, and accordingly suffered greatly during the Commonwealth. Indeed the country lapsed into a state of semi-barbarism under the religious tyranny of the Puritan régime. After the Revolution the Castle of the Marches was abolished, and a strong effort was made to incorporate Wales more closely with England. For nigh one hundred and thirty years there was no Eisteddfod of any importance held in the country. Methodism was the deadly foe of the Eisteddfod; and it is said that its leader, Thomas Charles, of Bala, could not abide the sound of the harp. There can be no doubt that these national congresses of the bards were not conducted on teetotal principles.

About the year 1820, however, the love of music and song again stirred the heart of Wales, and at one of the Eisteddfods about that time, Bishop Heber delivered a striking speech on Welsh nationality. Since then the Eisteddfod has flourished. And this year at Caernarvon, in whose ancient castle the first Prince of Wales in the English line was born, the Heir Apparent to the British throne and his Princess are to grace the Eisteddfod with their presence.

WALES AND IMPERIALISM.

Does the history of the Eisteddfod, then, justify its continued existence at the present day, and condone Welsh enthusiasm for it? There be some who think so; and there are an even greater number of a contrary opinion. But the truth is that the Welsh have as much right to hold their national festival, shout themselves hoarse, and drink themselves blind as the Scotch have to behave somewhat similarly every year on the birthday of Robert Burns; or as the Irish when they meditate upon their patron saint. Only they must not take themselves too seriously, if they would not lay themselves open to good-natured ridicule. Now the Young Welsh party, as every one knows, is a very serious young party indeed. And it is worth while taking note of the fact that this band of stalwarts fights rather shy of the Eisteddfod, because it meets so many curates there. The church takes more kindly to the Eisteddfod than the chapel does, it would seem; and this is not altogether to the liking of militant dissenters. But there is another point of view, which we have already touched upon. Ever since the times of Queen Elizabeth the English language has been common all down the sea coast. But only since the introduction of railways has it penetrated, and that very slowly, the interior of the country. And now we have Welsh taught in the school boards and Welsh talked in the county councils. If the Eisteddfod tends to keep the Welsh tongue alive; then if the Eisteddfod has only Welsh pride, however national, to support it, the sooner it ceases to be a reactionary element from the Imperial point of view the better for everybody. We would have gallant little Wales a little less Welsh, a little more Imperial.

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HOW TO BE A BLADE.

THERE may be those, just entering upon manhood, who will be grateful for a few hints on the way to misconduct themselves with propriety and effect. This will be particularly the case with those brought up under the supervision of aunts, and addicted to refined and objectionable habits, of which they are anxious to free themselves. A young gentleman of impeccable misconduct we may premise is called a Blade. When his behaviour is particularly irregular he is called a Regular Blade. To become a Blade is the natural ambition of every young gentleman of spirit. By some it is considered to be the end of public school education. The craving begins at sixteen and a man who is not a Blade at twenty-one will never be a Blade. One of our great writers, by the bye, has remarked somewhere that a Blade is the tribute innocence pays to vice.

Yet bear in mind that the Blade is not so much a culture as a temperament, and Bladery—if the thing may have the name—a code of sentiments rather than a ritual. It is the rococo school of behaviour, the exemplification of the flamboyant gentleman, the gargoyle life. The Blade is the converse of the hypocrite, and seems worse than he is. He may look like a devil and belong to a church. And the clothing of the Blade, being symbolical, is a very important part of him. It must show not only a certain tastiness, but also decision in the accent, courage in the pattern, and a Dudley Hardihood of outline. A Blade must needs take the colour of his class, but all Blades have the same essential qualities. And all Blades have this quality, that they despise and contemn other Blades from the top downward. (But where the bottommost Blade comes no man can tell.)

A well-bred Blade—though he be a duke—tends to wear his hat tilted a little over the right eyebrow, and a piece of hair is pulled coquettishly down just below the brim. Flowers in the buttonhole if possible—vicious flowers—last year a green carnation. His collar is high and a very large bow is worn slightly askew. This may be either cream coloured or deep blue with spots of white, or it may be red, or buff, but not green, because of badinage. The Blade of the middle class displays a fine gold watch-chain, and his jacket and vest may be of a rough black cloth or blue serge. The trousering may be of a suit with the jacket, or tasteful, and the shoes must be long. The betting man, adorned, is a perfect Blade. There is often a large and ornamental stick which is invariably carried head downwards. And note, that the born Blade instinctively avoids any narrowness of pose. In walking he thrusts out his shoulders, elbows, and knees, and it is rather the thing to dominate a sphere of influence beyond this by swinging his stick. At first the beginner will find this weapon a little apt to slip from the hand and cause inconvenience to the general public while being rotated; but he must not mind that. After a few such misadventures he will acquire dexterity.

All Blades smoke—publicly at least. To smoke a white meerschaum in the streets, however, is very inferior form. The proper smoking is a briar, and remember, it is not smart to have a new pipe. So soon as he buys it, the Blade takes his pipe home, puts it on a glowing fire to burn the rim, scrapes this away, burns it again, and so on until it looks a sullen desperado of a pipe—a pipe with a wild past. Sometime he cannot smoke a pipe. In this case he may—for his stomach's sake—smoke a cigarette. And besides there is something cynical about a cigarette. For the very young Blade there are certain makes of cigarette that burn well—they are mixed with nitre—and these may be smoked by holding them in the left hand and idly swinging them to and fro in the air. If it were not for the editor I would recommend a well-known brand. A Blade may always escape a cigar by feigning a fastidious taste. "None of your Cabanas" is rather good style.

The Blade, it must be understood—especially by the Blade's friends—spends his time in a whirl of dissipation. That is the symbolism of the emphatic obliquity of the costume. First he drinks. The Blade at Harrow, according to a reliable authority, drinks cherry brandy and even champagne; other Blades consume whisky-and soda; the less costly kind of Blade does it on beer. And here the beginner is often at a loss. Let us say he has looked up the street and down, ascertained that there are no aunts in the air, and then plunged into his first public house. How shall he ask for his liquor? "I will take a glass of ale, if you please, Miss," seems tame for a blade. It may be useful to know a more suitable formula. Just at present, we may assure the Blade neophyte, it is all the rage to ask for "Two of swipes, ducky." Go in boldly, bang down your money as loudly as possible, and shout that out at the top of your voice. If it is a barman, though, you had better not say "ducky." The slang will, we can assure him, prove extremely effective.

Then the Blade gambles; but over the gambling of the Blade it is well to draw a veil—a partially translucent and coquettish veil, through which we can see the thing dimly, and enhanced in its enormity. You must patronize the Turf, of course, and have money on horses, or you are no Blade at all, but a mere stick. The Harrow Blade has his book on all the big races in the calendar; and the great and noble game of nap—are not Blades its worshippers wherever the sun shines and a pack of cards is obtainable? Baccarat, too. Many a glorious Blade has lost his whole term's pocket-money at a single sitting at that noble game. And the conversation of the Blade must always be brilliant in the extreme, like the flashing of steel in the sunlight. It is usually cynical and worldly, sometimes horrible enough to make a governess shudder, but always epigrammatic. Epigrams and neat comparisons are much easier to make than is vulgarly supposed. "Schoolmasters are placed about the crops of knowledge as dead crows are hung in a field." "Marriage is the beginning of philosophy, and the end is, 'Do not marry.'" "All women are constant, but some discover mistakes." "One is generally repentant when one is found out, and remorseful when one can't do it again." A little practice, and this kind of thing may be ground out almost without thinking. Occasionally in your conversation with ladies you may let an oath slip. (Better not let your aunt hear you). Apologize humbly at once, of course. But it will give them a glimpse of the lurid splendour of your private life.

And that brings us to the central thing of the Blade's life, the eternal feminine! Pity them, be a little sorry for them—the poor souls cannot be Blades. They must e'en sit and palpitate while the Blade flashes. The accomplished Blade goes through life looking unspeakable wickedness at everything feminine he meets, old and young, rich and poor, one with another. He reeks with intrigue. Every Blade has his secrets and mysteries in this matter—remorse even for crimes. You do not know all that his handsome face may hide. Even he does not know. He may have sat on piers and talked to apprentice shop-girls, kissed housemaids, taken barmaids to music-halls, conversed with painted wickedness in public places—nothing is too much for him. And oh! the reckless protestations of love he has made, the broken promises, the broken hearts! Yet men must be Blades, though women may weep; and every Blade must take his barmaid to a music-hall at least once, even if she be taller than himself. Until then his manhood is not assured.

Just one hint in conclusion. A Blade who collects stamps, or keeps tame rabbits, or eats sweets, oranges, or apples in the streets, or calls names publicly after his friends, is no Blade at all, but a boy still. So with our blessing he swaggers on his way and is gone. A Don Juan as fresh as spring, a rosebud desperado. May he never come upon just cause for repentance!

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THE SUMMER NUMBER

OF

THE PALL MALL BUDGET.

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IN THE MEADOWS.
"LINGER LONGER LOO!"
A SUMMER AFTERNOON.

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OFFICES: 18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

REVIEWS.

THE SPHINX UP TO DATE.*

Not to be remarked is not to live; and we are all Strug-for-Lifers now. If Hughie went forth without his coat, and walked in Piccadilly, Ernie would take off his waistcoat, and do likewise; and Bobbie and Freddie would each of them go one better than Ernie; till in due course the police must interfere. It is thus with the New Style, or Fin-de-Siècle, Minor Poet. His ancestors were modest—after their kind; they wrote and they printed, being to the manner born; but all the while they knew that in the end the Twopenny Box was theirs until the crack of doom. Their latest-born is of less abject mould. He may despair of being read; but he will be remarked, or he will die. So he goes forth into the world, year after year, as MM. Ernie and Co., into "Piccadilly, that immortal street," still shedding something—some rag of style or sentiment, or decent manners—as he goes; and in the end one looks to see him without his gaskins (so to speak), marching to some literary Vine-street between two brutal literary "slops." Not yet—we haste to add—is this the fortune of the learned and enterprising author of "The Sphinx." He has discarded certain lendings, it is true; but he has retained enough for Mrs. Grundy and the suburbs, and the fashion of that he has retained is so deliberately frantic, its hues are of so purposeful a violence, that his end is gained, and immediate conspicuousness assured. To put his case in a figure: You mark, in front of you, under a pea-green umbrella, in a magenta chlamys, fleshings of mauve, and a yellow turban, an antic thing, whose first effect is that of a very bedlamitish bookie. You approach the creature with a view to business—when lo! you are aware that it is only Mr. Wilde's last avatar after all! Then you note that he is trading in a novel sort of fancy goods; and, vouchsafing unto him that smile of amazed amusement which it has ever been his chief ambition to win, you proceed to the examination of his wares. And wonderful wares you find they are.

What are they like? Conceive a largish quarto, bound in white and gold, and composed of some twenty leaves of fair, rough paper (many of them blank); ten designs by Mr. Charles Ricketts, all printed in a pale red-brown; thirteen initials by Mr. Charles Ricketts, all printed in a curious green; and eighty-five couplets by Mr. Oscar Wilde, all printed in small caps. and in decent black. Also, the distribution of these precious eighty-five is about as Fin-de-Siècle a business as you ever saw; for on one page there are as many as nine, and on another there are as few as one, and on another you shall count some five, and on another yet are four, or six, or two, as Providence hath willed. And the reason thereof let no man seek to know; for, if he do, the half of it shall not be told to him. This caution applies with equal force and pertinency to the couplets—they are really quatrains, as the staves of "In Memoriam," but by a special stroke of art they are printed as something else—thus thoughtfully displayed. "In a dim corner of my room," the Poet starts,

> Far longer than my fancy thinks,
> A beautiful and silent Sphinx
> Has watched me through the shutting g'loom.

She is something, it would seem, of a Christmas monster, is this "lovely seneschal, so somnolent and statuesque:" having "heavy velvet paws," and "claws of yellow ivory," and "agate breasts," and "flanks of polished brass;" to say nothing of "large black satin eyes," which have the curious property of being "like cushions where you sink," and nothing of a "horrible and heavy breath." But the owner of "my room" is not a bit afraid of her. On the contrary, he trots her out upon his hearth-rug, and after divers compliments, and a passing invitation to sing to him, he falls to cross-examining her, with great strictness and particularity, on the matter of her sexual experiences. In the course of this exercise he puts her leading questions concerning the "ivory body" of Antinous—Antinous of the "pomegranate mouth"; a certain "twy-formed Bull," whose conduct was so shocking (it appears) that it caused "a horrid dew" to drip from "the moaning mandragores"; a special and peculiar Chimæra; Behemoth and Leviathan; a "Nereid wild in amber foam with curious rock-crystal breasts"; Ashtaroth; Apis; a swarthy Æthiop; "the ivory horned Tragelaphos"; not to mention gilt-scaled dragons, giant lizards, gryphons with great metal flanks, and "sidling" hippopotami. The Sphinx declining to own up—declining, indeed, to make him even an evasive answer—he changes his note, taxes her with improper intercourse with "great Ammon," and proceeds to ply her with an amount of information concerning the state, the morals, the goings-on of that deity—"his wit, his humour, his pathos, and his umbrella," so to speak—which must prove to her, you would think, that he knows all about it, and she needn't try to come the old soldier over *him*. She does not; and he, reflecting that Ammon is dead, advises her to go back to Egypt, and see if she cannot make it up with "dog-faced Anubis," or "Gaunt Memnon," or "Nilus with his broken horn;" or, failing these, at least to take on some "roving lion," some tiger "whose amber sides are flecked with black." The Sphinx refusing to admit the fact of his existence, he gets rather afraid of her, implores her to go for "others more accursed, whiter with leprosies" than he is, calls her a "hideous animal," and urges her to leave him to his crucifix. "You make my creed a barren sham," he pleads (always in small caps.).

> You wake foul dreams of sensual life,
> And Atys with his blood-stained knife
> Were better than the thing I am.

This happens in Couplet Eighty-three; and inasmuch as he is left pleading in Couplet Eighty-five, the sole inference possible is that this is no Sphinx, but a kind of cultured and undraped Mrs. Harris.

There can be no mistake about the Gamp; but, for this other, "there never was no sich a person." Such as she is, she is an effect of (1) an indigestion of Flaubert's "Tentation" and Gautier's "Roman de la Momie," and (2) an heroic resolve to make "tale" rhyme with "Ori-shalch." It is fair to add that the poet's grammar is above the average; that his style is ever on a level with his description of Cleopatra's Antony as "the huge Proconsul"; that this edition of his book is limited to two hundred copies at fifteen shillings apiece; and that the whole thing is dedicated to M. Marcel Schwob—who deserves a vastly better fate.

*"The Sphinx." By Oscar Wilde. (London: Elkin Mathews and John Lane.)

"OH! LOVE FOR A YEAR! . . ."*

"Love on a Mortal Lease" is a capital little story, and artistically points a highly instructive moral. It shows what misery a charming and intelligent woman can inflict upon herself through taking life too seriously. Rachel Gwynne had written novels of the most thrillingly modern type, and, with her rare beauty and wit, was a truly fascinating person; but under a charmingly cynical and brilliant manner lay concealed a vein of crude and primitive sentiment, that made her a nuisance to her lover and a misery to herself. She cherished the quaint, old-fashioned idea that love is a single and lasting devotion, and not only acted upon it herself but expected him to. Colonel Leigh was an excellent fellow—polished, handsome, courteous, and a thorough man of the world, who naturally could not share her irrational views, and she went and made herself miserable about it, though he did his best to humour her eccentric notions and showed her every consideration. He was prevented by family reasons from marrying her, and when she became his mistress her morbid sensitiveness made the situation exceedingly trying for both of them. Subsequently, the family obstacles being removed, he very generously married her, and as shortly afterwards he came unexpectedly into a peerage any sensible woman would have been perfectly happy. But she—poor lady!—was only more miserable than ever, and for no better reason, forsooth, than that she had discovered he could never love her with the irrational affection with which she loved him. Naturally enough her absurd devotion bored him after a time, and he was compelled to seek relief in the society of a lively woman of the world who could take more rational and less exacting views of things. And his foolish wife was unphilosophical enough to be heartbroken, and to love him still when he died in her arms from an accident he met with in driving home with her rival. It is an instructive story and exceedingly well told. When an authoress dedicates her book to "John Oliver Hobbes," and takes its title from George Meredith, it is not surprising that the influence of these models should be traceable in her work, and no one need object. Mrs. Shakespear has caught something of the spirit where most disciples succeed only in catching the mannerisms. Her epigrams are really epigrammatic, and her characters well and delicately drawn.

*"Love on a Mortal Lease." By O. Shakespear. (London: Osgood & Co.)

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Royal Institution is notoriously fortunate in its benefactors, and a sort of honourable rivalry seems to exist among the patrons of science in providing for its needs. The latest gift of Mr. Mond, the well-known chemist, quite eclipses, however, all previous efforts in this direction, and both for its munificence and modest self-effacement will stand out as a conspicuous instance of generosity. In the year 1843 a proposal was made to establish at the Royal Institution a school of practical chemistry, which had to be dropped for want of space. Mr. Mond, in a communication read to the managers of the Institution, revives this scheme, and says:

> It has been my desire for many years to found a public laboratory which is to give to the devotees of pure science, anxious and willing to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious men who have built up the grand edifice of modern science, the facilities necessary for research in chemistry, and more particularly in that branch of the science called physical chemistry.

Accordingly he has purchased the freehold of the adjoining premises, No. 20, Albemarle-street, and offers to make it over to the Institution as a gift. At the same time he has offered to undertake the whole expense of the structural alterations required to convert the building into a suitable laboratory, to endow it with a sufficient sum to cover all working expenses, and to equip it with all the necessary apparatus and appliances. Finally, the laboratory is not to bear his name, but is to be known as the "Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution." Mr. Mond is not an Englishman by birth, but he is one of those foreigners for whose presence England has distinctly reason to be grateful.

The most interesting researches which are at present being fostered by the Royal Institution are undoubtedly those which Professor Dewar inherited from Pictet and has expanded on his own account. They have been made rather sensational, but the sensational portion of them has been neither the most novel nor the most important. The important discoveries have been those for which liquid air was, so to speak, a medium. At a recent meeting of the Chemical Society a further set of investigations of this kind was produced, dealing with phosphorescence at very low temperatures. When cooled down to 180 deg. below zero and exposed for a moment to a bright light, many organic substances can be made to glow that do not do so ordinarily. Thus phosphorescence is produced in ivory, celluloid, egg-shell, leather, blossoms of flowers, feathers, and even linen. The curious complex salt, platino-cyanide of ammonium, glows with a fine green light; albumen, frozen on to glass, glows with a blue light. Professor Dewar believes that the more complex a body is in structure, the more it is likely to phosphoresce, on account of some mysterious extra facility for picking up light vibrations. Clean metal does not phosphoresce, but a faint touch of grease makes it do so. On the other hand, a trace of organic matter will destroy the known phosphorescent properties of oxygen. Even a few drops of ether or of scent within the room are sufficient to make it impossible to carry on the experiment.

The origin of death is a subject of great fascination for speculative thinkers. The question of "How death came into the world" ought certainly to be as interesting as the question "How fear came into the Jungle," and no man has done more to elucidate the problem than Weismann. Starting with the axiom (based on evidence) that the perpetuation of the species, not of the individual, is the aim of nature, we see at once that creatures who reproduce once and for all, so to speak, like certain insects, have no further necessity for existence and ought to die; while creatures that need to nurse their young, and produce them slowly, like the mammals, ought to survive—and this is so. There is no particular reason *why* the individual which has performed its duties in relation to the species should die, except that its existence becomes a superfluity, and nature abhors superfluities.

The lowest forms of life are not really subject to death. In unicellular reproduction life is practically endless. There seems a question, therefore, how, when multicellular grew out of unicellular existence, death stepped in. Modern research has virtually cleared up this point in its practical bearings. The change is effected by a differentiation of the individual (or somatic) and the reproductive cells. The former have lost the power of multiplication and reproduction, and therefore die. The latter have preserved it.

Under the title of "Electric Photography," Professor Dolbear summarizes some rather interesting phenomena in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. To begin with, it must be understood that there is no intrinsic difference between the various kinds of ether movements known to us as light, heat, and chemical rays. The apparent distinction is due to a difference in the lengths of the waves, affecting different kinds of matter. Light, so called, is a physiological phenomenon, and has no existence apart from the eye. So certain is this, that a serious proposal has been made to abolish the word "light" from the language of physics.

Now photography means the breaking up of some unstable chemical compound, spread over a plate in the form of a film, by ether waves falling on it. The tanning of the skin, the reddening of an apple, are just as much photographic processes as the blackening of bromide or iodide of silver, and are produced in the same way. It is possible, however, to photograph by means of ether waves that do not come within the visible range. A coin laid on glass will, if a few sparks from a Wimshurst machine be allowed to fall upon it, leave a clear impression of its image, which is *photographed* on the glass and cannot easily be rubbed off. If the coin be laid upon sensitized paper and put into a dark box, a few minutes' proximity to an electrical machine giving off short sparks will enable an impression to be taken, although not a ray of light has been allowed to operate. Doubtless, some day, a use will be found for this dark method of photography, and the electrical machine will become a customary adjunct of the camera.

The vivisection controversy is well to the fore in the magazines this month, Dr. Louis Robinson in the *Fortnightly* dealing in a scathing manner with the inconsistency which permits barbarous and callous mangling of animals for the sake of sport, while it cries out at the occasional sacrifice of animals for the highest conceivable purpose, and under conditions which are as merciful as the nature of the case will permit. In the *Humanitarian* Lady Burton deals with the "Position of Animals in the Scale of Nature," while an indefatigable agent of the Anti-Vivisection Society replies to Professor Victor Horsley's criticisms in the last number.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

BY A MAN OF THE WORLD.

Dear "Johnny Bush," one of the most charming and popular men of my early days, was the hero of D'Orsay's "mot," upon meeting Lord Allen, old King Allen, as he was called, coming out of Crockford's, leaning on Bush's arm. "Look there," said D'Orsay, "voilà cette bonne bouche et mauvaise haleine." The count and the king hated each other. Among a multitude of other stories, Johnny B. used to tell one of his father, the Chief Justice of Ireland. A general officer, in high command in Dublin, and more distinguished for gallantry in the field than for the care he bestowed upon his person, was complaining to the Chief Justice of the sufferings which he endured from rheumatism. The chief undertook to prescribe a remedy. "You must desire your servant," he said to the General, "to place every morning by your bedside a tub three parts full of warm water. You will then get into the tub, and having previously provided yourself with a pound of yellow soap, you must rub your whole body with it, immersing yourself occasionally in the water. At the end of a quarter of an hour, this tiresome process concludes by wiping yourself dry and scrubbing your body with a flesh brush." "Why," replied the General, after reflecting a minute, "this seems to be neither more nor less than washing one's self." "Well, I must confess," said the judge, "it is open to that objection."

In my early Paris days, there was no more brilliant and charming couple than the Count de Menneval, and his lovely young wife. He was then in the diplomatic service, Secretary of Legation at Carlsruhe, and ultimately, I believe, at Rome. On the death of his wife he entered the Church, and died a Mon-signor, attached to the Papal establishment. This preface brings me to the strange history of his father's rise. Marco de Saint-Hilaire in his reminiscences of Napoleon, gives the following account of young Menneval's rise. M. de Bourienne was then filling the post of private secretary to the First Consul. From some cause or another he had lost his master's confidence, and Napoleon resolved to get rid of his old friend. One day, as Napoleon was talking with his brother Joseph, "Do you know of any one," he said, "who would suit me, as being quick at work, industrious, and not talkative or a gossip?" "Yes," replied Joseph, "there is a young man, whose name I do not know, who is employed in arranging my books at Morfontaine. He was placed there by my steward, and I have every reason to be satisfied with him, as a quiet and industrious youth. But I repeat, I do not know his name." "Never mind his name," replied the Emperor, "I will send for him." Without more ado, the aide-de-camp on duty was summoned, and having received his orders, returned in a short time with one of the officers of the Régiment des Guides. "Take a carriage at once," said the First Consul, "go to Morfontaine, and bring me back a young man whose name is unknown to me. He is working in my brother's library." The officer, believing that he was sent to arrest the young man, thought it best to take with him an escort of his men. On reaching the Château de Morfontaine he at once pounced on the young man and hurried him into the carriage, without assigning any reason for this arrest. On his return to the Tuileries he handed over his prisoner to the aide-de-camp, who led the captive to M. de Bourienne's room, who, prepared by the Emperor to receive a new colleague, at once and without any explanation set the man to work. And at work he remained until, when night had well-nigh set in, Bourienne observed an expression of suffering on the youth's countenance, and asked him if he felt unwell. "No, sir, only I am terribly hungry. I had not had my breakfast when I was brought here, and nothing has passed my lips to-day." M. de Bourienne lost no time in bringing this long fast to a close, and, having seen to a good dinner being served, proceeded to inform the First Consul of the incident. Napoleon was charmed by the youth's modesty and simplicity. To borrow Marco de Saint-Hilaire's words, "Il faisait causer son protegé, et s'apercevant qu'il avait des qualités qui ne demandaient qu'à être développés, il s'attacha de plus en plus au jeune Menneval. Enfin, lorsqu'il fut forcé de congédier M. de Bourienne, il lui donna pour successeur le jeune homme de Morfontaine, qui devait devenir le bras droit de l'Empereur, M. le Comte de Menneval."

Madame Campan, in her Mémoires, gives, under the head of Marie-Antoinette's household, the following curious provisions for securing to the ladies of the Queen's Court their perquisites of "candle-ends." The "Premières Femmes" which I imagine answers to the Women of the Bedchamber at our Court, were responsible for the service, in every detail, of the Queen's apartments, for which they received a salary equivalent to £480. But as a perquisite they had, by an account rendered daily, all the wax candles, whether lighted or not, which had been placed for use throughout the whole suites of rooms, as also those that were supplied to the "Salon de Jeu," a neutral zone between the King and Queen's apartments. This perquisite brought to each of the ladies something more than £2,000 a year. There was further an annual "réforme," or discarding by the Queen of gowns and both body and bed-linen, which went to these ladies, and any item of dress which the Queen wished to retain had to be replaced to the ladies. The "demi-toilettes," or "négligées," as they were called, went by right to these bedchamber women. But all the state robes, "robes de parure," whatever these may have been, and toilet accessories, were handed over to the "Dame d'Atours," a species of sub-Mistress of the Robes.

While on the subject of Court ladies and their attributions, I may as well quote from a letter written by Lady Hartford, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Queen Caroline, wife of George II., to her friend, the Countess of Pomfret:—

London, Nov. 27, 1733.

I was at Court on the birthday. There were many more people there than I expected. . . . The Duchess of Richmond, Lady Albemarle, and Lady Bristol were the whole of the bedchamber ladies, except myself. . . . And Mrs. Lovelace, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Dyve were all the Maids of Honour who appeared.

As it seemed passing strange that these married ladies should figure as Maids of Honour, I took some pains to verify this most anomalous designation, but was unable to gain any information to the point. All that I could learn was that the records contain no reference to the Queen's Household and that the registers throw no light on this absurd misnomer.

When M. de Talleyrand, in 1802, had been released from his ecclesiastical ties as Bishop of Autun, he married a certain Mrs. Grant, who, on account of her liaison with Sir Philip Francis, had been divorced by her husband, an officer in the East India Company's service. Mdme. Grand, as she was called in Paris, was noted for her intense stupidity and ignorance. To some one asking M. de Talleyrand how he could endure such a tiresome goose, "Il faut avoir été l'amant de Madame de Staël," he replied, "pour jouir de la bêtise." A good story is told of this Mdme. Grand, before Napoleon forced M. de Talleyrand to marry her, with whom she was then living, and doing the honours of his salon. One day, her protector announced to her that, among others whom he had invited to dinner on the following day, was M. Denon, the savant lion of the day, who had accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and had just then published his famous work on its antiquities. "As he will sit next to you at dinner," said the protector, "do, for heaven's sake, try and adapt your conversation to subjects with which he is familiar. You cannot do better than talk to him of his book on Egypt, and if you care to look at the book you will find it in the library," indicating the shelf and the binding of the volumes. Accordingly Mdme. G—— took the hint, and was soon in the library, deep in her studies. In process of time dinner came, and with it M. Denon. All went smoothly enough until the hostess opened fire by saying, "How delighted you must be to get home again, and into civilization!" And to his reply of confused astonishment, she added, "One can hardly realize the misery of your life on that island, leading as you did the life of a savage. By the way, I have not asked you what became of your friend, Monsieur Vendredi? Poor Vendredi!" The fool of a woman had mistaken M. de Talleyrand's indications, and had been carefully studying "Robinson Crusoe."

PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month. (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month.) THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 4a, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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City Notes.

The Half-year's Foreign Trade.

We published on Saturday an outline of the figures of the Board of Trade returns for the past month and for the half-year. Of June there is little to be said. Its characteristics were much the same as those of the preceding months of the half-year, and afford no [illegible] evidence of the trade tendency. As to the half-year's [illegible], they may be summarized in a few words. There was a considerable increase in our imports and a slight decrease in our exports. The former was due in a considerable measure to the [illegible] amount of imports of articles of food and drink, the increase being shown in spite of the low prices ruling. Perhaps [illegible] is improving. Raw materials for manufacture also showed [illegible] augmentation, especially as regards raw cotton from the United States. This raw cotton, converted into the manufactured article, was shipped in greatly increased quantities to our Indian possessions, which prevented a bigger decrease in the exports. Our export trade with the Continent was well maintained, but the South American States are still only poor customers. The greatest falling off, however, was in shipments to the United States, and this is not very surprising considering that every one is waiting for that new tariff.

A New Russian Loan.

Russia, like New Zealand, has sometimes to render assistance to her banking institutions. The Central Land Credit Bank is in difficulties; in fact, it is in liquidation, and the Government has seen fit to come to its aid in order to prevent a too wholesale sacrifice of securities, which would [illegible]. But then Russia, as far as can be made out from her complicated system of accounts, is scarcely in a position to help herself, much less the banks within her midst, and so a new gold loan is necessary. The amount proposed is 42½ million roubles in three per cents., but information as to where and when the loan is to be issued is not yet forthcoming.

The National Telephone Company.

At last we have a definite statement from the Government as to at least one part of those secret negotiations with the National Telephone Company. Mr. Henniker Heaton wrote to the Postmaster-General asking for an assurance as to whether it is clearly stated in the licence granted to the company by the Government that at the termination of the licence the company shall have no claim for goodwill or prospective profits. This assurance he has got, for the Postmaster-General now definitely states that on the termination of the licence in December, 1911, the right of the National Telephone Company to carry on telephone exchange business will cease and determine. All they will have to sell will be their plant, and even this the Government will be under no obligation to buy.

Indian Conversion Opposition.

There is indication that the great majority of Indian holders of the four per cent. Government securities intend to avail themselves of the option of conversion to three-and-a-half, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* thinks, because prices have risen steadily during the past week. But, he says, the dissatisfaction evinced by all classes of natives shows good ground for the fear that the measure will give a severe shock to their confidence in that form of investment. The Madras Chamber of Commerce have protested because the Government notice was not published at Madras simultaneously with the announcement in Calcutta and Bombay. They also submit that the time allowed in which to exercise the option is not sufficient in the cases of holders abroad.

A Departure in American Business.

It has long been recognized that investors here do not get the pick of the American basket. It is not unnatural that our investing cousins should keep their best securities to themselves, and allow a mixed assortment, comprising much trash, to come over to the market on this side. It is towards remedying matters a little that Messrs. E. F. Powers and Co.—the name of Mr. E. F. Powers is well known—have determined to direct their attention. In a circular they have issued they propose to deal widely and publicly in high-class American investment securities, bonds of the best American railway, tramway, gas, electric light, and water companies, also national, state, county, and municipal bonds, of unexceptionable security and undoubted vlaue. The arrangements they have made with their correspondents, who are prominent New York bankers and bond dealers, enable them, they state, to offer parcels of bonds which are gilt-edged investments, but comparatively unknown here. From their experience in New York, where business of the character they now propose to introduce to London has long been held in high repute, they say they believe that for sound securities there is a much larger field here than can be found in America. With the object of covering some portion of this field they have established themselves, and are prepared to offer the usual commission to members of the Stock Exchange on all business they introduce to the firm.

The Ship Canal, Cotton Imports, and Liverpool.

The understanding which the Manchester Canal Company has arrived at with the railway companies for through rates on all classes of goods between the docks at Salford and the various towns and cities in the country will remove one of the great obstacles to trade via the canal, and will enable the latter to enter at once into competition with Liverpool, for (among other things) the cotton import trade. It is peculiarly fitting that raw cotton should be landed right in the middle of the district in which it is consumed; and, as a fact, the excessive charges and inconveniences which have had to be borne in Liverpool were one of the principal inducements which led to the canal being constructed [illegible]. The new table of rates shows very substantial reductions as compared with the cost by way of Liverpool, even when the smaller [illegible] are requisitioned, and it is ascertained that, to most of the districts where raw cotton is consumed, the saving is between 4s. and 7s. per ton, which on the total import would mean about [illegible],000 per annum. Cotton can now be conveyed to warehouse in Manchester at the same inclusive rate as to Liverpool, and the insurance offices [illegible] covering the fire risk at 10s. per cent. per annum. A syndicate is [illegible] formed to provide tonnage from the cotton ports this coming season at rates of freight not exceeding those from Liverpool, and if this is done—[illegible] ought to be, for there is now a good depth of water in the canal—then the advantage of the new waterway in point of cost will be apparent, and Liverpool will need to bestir itself. The table of rates [illegible] the cost by railway from Liverpool. This is calculated to [illegible] misconception, because much of the cotton goes from the port inland [illegible]. But even allowing for the saving here, it is clear that Liverpool [illegible] compete with the canal without a readjustment of its charges.

What Liverpool herself thinks of the situation is sufficiently shown in the following extract from the report of a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject:

> [illegible] of Manchester is the latest competitor, and in this case the vessels [illegible] have been relieved from the payment of dues, which, cheapening the [illegible] to the shipowner and merchant by at least the amount of freight [illegible] otherwise be incurred to cover tonnage dues, has left generally [illegible] favour of Manchester and district between the cost of goods consigned [illegible] ocean-going steamers to that port and the cost of goods landed at this [illegible] conveyed to Manchester and district by rail. Comparing, in the [illegible] named, and at equal freights from abroad to Liverpool and [illegible], the cost of forwarding cotton via Liverpool and via canal to thirty-[illegible] where mills are situated, it is found that only in four cases has Liverpool [illegible] rate advantage. In the other twenty-eight cases the canal has in [illegible] a considerable advantage.

To-morrow's Business Engagements.

[illegible] Winchester House, 2	William Hancock & Co.... Cardiff, 11
[illegible] Cannon-street, No. 1, 2	Davy Brothers .... Sheffield, 12
[illegible] street Hotel, 12	Nat. Prov. Bk., divs.; S.W. Ry. deb.int., &c. £670,000
[illegible] Cannon-street Hotel, 12	Lagunas Synd., &c., calls
[illegible] N. Zealand Winchester House, 1.30	Colonial Wool Sales............ C. Balme and Co.
[illegible] Notting Hill, 3.30	Address, "Southern Arabia," by Mr. J. Theodore Bent .... Chamber of Com., 2.30.
[illegible] R. Spe [illegible] 2, Gt. Winchester-st. [illegible]	

THE RAGE FOR SANITATION [illegible] is not a bit overdone. What can be more desirable than a [illegible] Whalley's Sanitary Fluid and Powder keeps your house sweet and clean. Ask for it and [illegible] Bottles, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. Of all chemists. Used in her Majesty's households. Wholesale: WHALLEY'S SANITARY FLUID COMPANY (Limited), 56 and 57, Aldermanbury, E.C.

Money and Stocks.

Twelve o'clock.

EVE OF THE SETTLEMENT.—FALL IN AMERICAN RAILROADS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There has been very little demand for money to-day, and the position of the market remains unchanged. To-morrow £670,000 in dividends and interest is due for distribution, while the call of £34 on the £50 Lagunas Syndicate shares has to be met, and a considerable amount falls due for repayment to the Bank. In the present condition of the market, however, these will have no effect, and the Stock Exchange settlement will make little impression on the large amount of floating balances.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 2 per cent.:—

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day ...¾ ½	Bank......... 1	Fine Bills 1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1
7 Day ½	Dsctlses ¾ & ¼	Tradebills 1	1	1¼	1½

THE STOCK MARKETS.

The week has opened very quietly on the Stock Exchange, and to-day being the eve of the settlement the only sort of business has been in the nature of closing commitments. The news from America and the break in prices on Wall-street have disturbed the railroad market a good deal and operators have quite lost confidence in the position. Other markets reflect the gloom in this department, but first-class securities are firm on the continued ease in the Money Market. Home Railways are weak all round, but the changes are not important, and Brighton Ordinary has again advanced a point. Foreign bonds have been neglected, and several continental stocks are rather weak. In the Mining Market there is still some liquidation going on and prices are generally lower. Jagersfonteins have given way a fraction in connection with the unfavorable monthly statement. Allsopps have slipped back a little on the lack of support.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
2 11	98⅜	C'nsols(2¾) May	+⅛	101½
2 11	98¾	Do. Account ...		101⅝
2 19	97	New2½perCents.		100¾
2 12	104	LocalLoansStock		10[illegible]
3 2	103	India3½perCents		108¼
3 0	98⅝	Do. 3 per Cents...		99¼
4 0	65⅞	Do.4per Cent.Rs.	—⅛	65¼
2 19	333½	BankofEnglandSt.		335
2 15	104⅛	Met.B.t.Wks.3p.c.		108½
2 10	114⅞	Birm'gh'm3½p.c.		115
2 13	115⅓	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		121⅜

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
3 6	104	Can'da3½p.c.Reg		104¼
3 3	94	Do. 3 p.c. Reg.		97¼
3 7	101¼	Cape3½p.c.C.In.	+¼	105¼
3 10	96¼	Natal3½p.c.Ins.		102¼
3 14	104	N.S.W.4p.c.1933		107¼
3 12	94¾	Do. 3½ 1924 ...	+¼	99⅝
3 12	10[illegible]	N'wZl'nd4p.c.Cns		103¼
3 16	[illegible]	Q'nsl'nd3½p.c.In		94
3 15	102½	S.Astln.4p.c.R'g.		106
3 14	95½	Do. 3½p.c.In		97¼
3 17	99¼	Victoria4p.c. 1933		102¼
3 15	89⅞	Do. 3½ p.c......		93¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
3 10	165¼	Brighton Ord......	+1	179
3 13	147	Do. A......	—¼	157⅞
3 3	114⅝	Caledonian.........	—⅛	125½
3 6	32¼	Do. Defer......	—⅛	42⅜
nil.	14⅞	Chatham Ord......		15¼
3 6	93	Do. Pref........	—½	105
1 5	76⅞	Great Eastern ...	—⅛	78¼
...	55½	Gt. Nth.Ord. Def.		61¼
...	54¾	Do. A..........	—½	62
2 17	154½	Great Western ...		161¼
nil.	27½	Hull & Barnsley		32
2 19	105	Lanc. and York...		107
3 7	83⅜	Met.Consolidated	—¼	86
nil.	25½	Met. District	—⅛	30¼
2 9	150⅞	Midland	—⅛	159¼
3 19	70½	North Brit Pref.	—⅛	70⅞
1 10	32⅞	Do. Def.........	—⅛	37⅜
3 11	154¼	North Eastern ...	—⅛	165⅜
3 8	124¾	North Stafford ...		134
3 3	160⅞	North Western...	—⅛	171¼
...	55½	Sheffield		60
nil.	23⅞	Do. A...........		23
3 1	115⅜	South Eastern ...		124
1 17	74	Do. Deferred...		83¾
3 2	185¼	South Western...		192
2 17	65⅞	Do. Deferred...		68⅝
3 6	121¼	Do.Preferred...		124

FOREIGN STOCKS

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
6 10	63¼	Argntin.5p.c.1886		71¼
7 15	67½	Do.6p.c.Fundig		64
...	31	Do. Cedulas A		29¼
...	28	Do. „ B		24¼
6 5	64¾	Brazilian 4½ 1888		72
5 17	61	Do. 1889		65¾
...	26	B.Ayres 6p.c.1886	+½	25½
...	9⅛	Do. Cedulas I...		5¼
...	7⅛	Do. „ P...	+½	[illegible]
5 19	91	Bulgarian		103½
5 6	80½	Chilian 1886	+½	86
nil.	13¾	Colombian		17
10 16	38⅝	Costa Rica A......	—½	35
10 12	32½	Do. B......		35
13 13	34⅝	Ecuador, New ...	—½	31½
4 19	105½	Egypt State Dom.		104½
3 19	101	Do. Unified ...		102½
3 15	101	Do. New Daira		103
3 9	95¼	Do. New3½p.c.		101
3 0	97⅝	French3p.c.R'nts	—¼	100
3 7	1[illegible]	Do.3½p.c.R'nt's		106½
...	41	Greek 5 p.c.1881...		31
...	39½	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...		30½
...	41¼	Do.4 p.c. Mon...	—¼	33
...	31¼	Do 4p.c.Rts1889		26
...	45	Guatemala4 p.c...		25
nil.	5⅜	Honduras		5¼
4 3	95⅞	Hung.GoldR'nt's		97¼
5 13	85¼	Italian Fives......	—¼	76⅞
10 3	64¼	Mexican6p.c.1888		58¼
nil.	6¾	Peruv. Cor.........		3¼
...	20⅛	Do. Preference		10¼
12 14	62⅛	Do.Debentures		47¼
4 7	21	Pt'gueseThrees		23¼
3 19	99¼	Russian4p.c.1889		101½
6 0	64¼	Spanish4 p.c......	+⅛	64⅞
4 11	105⅓	Transvaal		110
1 12	30½	Turkish Conv.A.	+¼	63¼
2 11	34	Do. B.............		33¼
3 17	23½	Do. C.............		26⅜
4 3	22	Do. D.............	+⅛	24
4 3	99	Do. 4½ p.c. 1871		103½
3 18	97	Do. Defence '91		103¼
8 9	33½	Urugy.Cn.3½p.c.		41⅛
8 2	36	Venezuela	—½	37½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
nil.	57¼	BAyres&Rosario		53
5 7	105	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		94
1 14	61	Argentine Cenrl.		49
...	18¾	Do. N.E. Deb...		18½
...	35¼	Do. East	—1	31
7 15	77¾	Canadian Pacific.	—¼	65½
nil.	7⅜	Grand Trnk.Ord.	—⅛	5⅛
n.l.	49¾	Do. 1st. Pref...	—⅛	36½
nil.	32	Do. 2nd Pref...	—¼	24
nil.	15	Do. 3rd Pref...		13¼
5 14	66¼	Do. Guarantd.		69
nil.	15⅝	Mexican Ord......		15¼
2 3	67⅞	Do. 1st Pref...		57
nil.	41¼	Do. 2nd Pref...		30
7 6	55¾	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		54¼
...	25⅝	Mex. Nat. A.		23
11 10	14⅝	Nitrate Railways		17½

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Shares.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
...	21⅞	Atchison Shares.	—¼	5⅞
...	21¼	Cent. Pacific Sh..	—	13¼
6 11	65⅜	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	—½	61⅛
nil.	11¼	Davr. & R. Grand	—⅛	8¼
...	34⅛	Do. Pref.	—¼	24¼
nil.	15	Erie	—½	13⅝
...	35¼	Do. Pref.		25
5 10	95¾	Illinois Shares ..		92½
4 11	135	Lake Shore.........		131½
4 7	55	Louis and Nash..	—⅛	44½
...	15	Miss K. & Texas		12⅛
5 1	105½	N. Y. Central Sh.	+¼	100¼
nil.	16⅜	N. Y. Ontario......	—⅛	14¼
...	25⅜	Norfolk W. Pre..	—¼	19
...	25¼	North Pacific Pf..	—⅛	15⅛
nil.	17¾	Ohio and Miss....		11½
5 1	52	Pennsylvania Sh.	—¼	49¼
nil.	19⅞	Phil. & Read. Sh.	—⅛	8
nil.	22¼	Union Pacific Sh.	—½	10¾
nil.	16⅞	Wabash Pref......	—¼	13¼

Bonds.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
...	45	Atchison A.........	—1	23½
3 18	105½	Illinois 4 p.c.Gold		104
4 13	105	Louisville5p.c.G.		102
5 0	61½	Mis.K.& Tex.4G.		81
3 9	104½	N.Y.Cent.4p.c.G.		106
4 11	105¼	N.Y.Erie,1C.1920		13[illegible]
4 1	76⅛	Do. 2nd Mort....		75
15 5	21⅜	N.Y.,P.,&O.1st M	—½	15⅝
3 15	113¼	Penns. 4½ Gold...		115
...	37	Pail&Read 1st In.		28
nil.	26⅞	Wabash6p.c.Deb.	—¼	20

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
6 10	47¼	Anglo-American.		39½
5 6	12	Brazil Submarine		12¼
5 11	11½	Direct U. States..		9
4 6	15	Eastern		15⅛
4 12	15¾	Eastern Extensn.		15½
5 0	5	National Telephn		5½
5 13	34½	Tel. Constrn.......		41

MINING AND LAND.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
...	...	Aladdin Gold......		[illegible]
...	16/0	Bechuanaland ...	—0/3	26 6
16 10	2¼	BrokenHill Prop.		2⅛
...	10/0	Buffelsdoorn N. E.		2/6
...	4/3	Burma Ruby		4/3
10 10	1⅛	Cape Copper		1⅛
...	4/3	CA& Zoutp'nsbrg		4 0
...	1¾	Char. S. Africa ...	—0 3	27 6
5 7	10⅝	City & Suburban.	—⅛	13¼
4 17	2	Cons. G.F.S. Afca	+1-32	2⅛
5 15	7¾	Crown Reef		8¾
7 18	16¾	De Beers...........	—1/16	15⅛
...	14/3	Don Pedro Gold..		5/3
10 10	4½	Durban Rood'p'rt		5⅜
22 0	12/0	Elkhorn		11/6
31 10	4¼	Exploring Co. ...		5⅛
6 8	4¼	Geldenhuis.........	—⅛	4⅛
...	...	George and May		1⅛
...	3/0	Gordon Diamond		4/6
5 11	6⅜	Griqula W. Diam.		1/6
11 3	16	Jagersfontein......	—⅛	13
22 0	6¼	Jubilee	+1/16	4⅜
10 10	2½	Jumper's Gold ...	—1/16	4⅛
...	¼	KimberlyDiamnd		⅛pm
6 10	3	Langlaagte		4⅞
...	10/0	Luipards Vlei ...		10/6
...	⅞	Mashonaland Gld		[illegible]
8 3	1¼	Mason and Barry		2⅛
...	10/3	MayConsolidated	—0/6	9/0
...	...	Meyer &Charlton		5⅛
...	3/0	Montana		12/0
...	2½	Mozambique		21-32
12 7	3¼	Mysore Gold		2¾
...	1	Namaqua		[illegible]
8 10	2	Nundydroog		1⅛
...	2¾	Oceana Land		1⅛
10 0	4⅞	Oregum Gold ...		3⅛
...	¼	Read's Drift		8/6
5 5	14¾	Rio Tinto		13⅛
3 7	4¾	Robinson...........	—1/16	5⅛
5 6	3¼	Simmer and Jack		7⅛
7 15	10	S. A. Exploration		11
5 8	19/0	Sheba	—2/6	27/6
5 14	4⅛	Tharsis		4⅛
...	7/6	Transvaal Develp		10/0
...	1/6	Do. Land...		7/0
...	4½	Wemmer	—⅛	4⅛
...	1¾	Wentworth Pr....		17-32
...	6/9	Do. Ord..		3/0
...	...	ZambesiaExplor.		2/6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
5 0	7¼	Aerated Bread ...		6½
nil.	44	Allsopps	—¼	122½
4 8	97⅝	Do. Pref. ...	—½	135
6 13	4¼	Bell's Asbestos...		3⅛
5 3	15	Bryant and May..		15
4 12	15	Coats Ord.		17⅛
3 13	14½	Do. Pref.........		16⅛
nil.	3¼	Eastman's Ord....		3½
nil.	8/9	Elmore's Copper.		1½
...	1⅝	Fraser &Chalmrs		1¼
6 1	15¼	Gordon Hotels ...		16½
4 6	338½	Guinness & Co...		338½
nil.	2¼	Ham'nd's Meat ...		2⅛
nil.	1	Hotchkiss		¼
4 12	14	Hudson's Bay ...		13
nil.	8/3	Maxim-N'rd'nflt..		[illegible]
9 8	5¼	Pears		5⅛
5 13	187	P. & O. Steam D.		179½
nil.	4½	Primitiva Nitrate	+⅛	3½
...	15⅞	Rail. Invest. Def.		18½
...	3	St. Louis Brew...		1¼
6 13	3¼	Salt Union Sh'res		4⅛
nil.	1⅜	San Donato	+¼	1⅛
15 4	5¾	San Jorge		5¼
17 10	3⅜	San Pablo	—⅛	3½
6 2	14/0	S.Afric. Gld.Trst.		16/0
5 5	8½	Spratt's Patent ...		10
3 7	107	Suez Canal.........		112
...	4¼dis	TrusteesExctors.		1

Latest Dividend Announcements

The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Last Year.	Present.
London and Provincial Bank	17 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London Trading Bank	5 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London Pavilion	3 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.
Manchester and County Bank	15 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Marine Securities	2½ per cent. per annum.	5 per cent per annum.
Oldham Joint Stock Bank	19 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Royal Bank of Queensland	2½ per cent. per annum.	Nil.
Bank of Bolton	5 per cent. per annum.	Same.
City Bank	9 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.
Halifax Joint Stock Bank	1 per cent. per annum.	Same.
London and Midland Bank	15 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Peel River Land and Mineral	4 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Williams, Deacon, &c., Bank	12½ per cent per annum.	Same.
Wilts and Dorset Bank	20 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Bank of Bengal	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Bank of Bombay	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Bank of Madras	10 per cent. per annum.	9½ per cent. for year.
Belgravia Dairy	8 per cent. per annum.	Same.

Bank Statements for June.

	Liabilities to Public.	Cash in Hand, &c.	Cash at Call, &c.	Investments.	Discounts and Advances.
Williams, Deacon, &c....	£10,581,189	1,240,479	2,004,776	1,673,753	6,809,949
London and Provincial	6,756,788	632,765	150,000	2,192,408	4,792,583
Manchester and County	6,476,154	2,403,222*	—	—	5,082,703
Alexanders and Co.	8,379,195	189,039*	—	1,416,927	7,404,771
London & Westminster.	23,992,504	3,898,696	4,190,100	6,429,205	14,744,233

* Cash at call included.

THE BUSINESS OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The results of the half-year's working of the banks and discount houses have already been revealed to a sufficient extent to enable an opinion to be formed as to the general state of business during the period. The discount houses did not do well during the four first months of the year, owing to the tightness, comparatively speaking, of money and to the scarcity of bills. This went on till towards the end of April, when there was a change. Up to that period these institutions were compelled, to a large extent, to obtain the money they required to borrow from the Bank of England, which made it not worth their while to go in for a large line of an Indian loan for example, or for Treasury bills. But when the gold began to pour in more freely and the joint-stock banks were glad to lend on such securities at about ¼ per cent. or ½ per cent., then to take and hold a large line of such securities was a very paying business, as some of the balance-sheets show. The houses so operating got their interest on the security, while recovering possession of nearly the whole of the amount so temporarily invested by borrowing at about ½ per cent. interest per annum from the banks with which they could, if opportunity offered, repeat the operation. It is, we believe, by such operations as these that the discount houses have been able to make up during the latter half of the past six months what they either did not make or lost from January down to near the end of April. The advantage to be derived by occupying such a privileged position is thus shewn in a marked degree as compared with large trading houses, which are unable to obtain in the form of deposits the spare savings of the community. But they could not have done so well had there not been opportune large issues of Indian Government loans and Treasury bills. The banks have had to reduce their dividends in many cases, but all the same the return to the shareholder has been a handsome one when it is considered how bad business generally has been since 1890. The reasons for the great banks being so well able to hold their own in such times are tolerably obvious however. The extreme inflation of business, such as was worked up to such a pitch before 1890, and was followed by the inevitable collapse, while adding to the profits of the banks generally, brings a much smaller gain to them in proportion to their average volume of business than it does to the numerous class of small intermediary operators, such as stockbrokers, small traders, and commission agents. It is a trite saying that the banks do well when their customers are prosperous; but there is much less fluctuation in the volume of a great bank's business than is generally supposed. Although there may be much depression, as there has been now for years past among those who are lifted into temporary prosperity by a period of inflation, a wave of general depression like that which has been passing over the whole world during the past few years is really in a sense beneficial to the great solid institutions, because business of a character comes to them from people who become timid when there are signs of troublous times in commercial affairs, and draw their money for security towards the great centres. The frequent strikes and state of general unrest among the labouring classes of the United States is well known to have been the cause of large amounts of capital being transferred to this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, there are cases of a wholesale clearing out of that country of great capitalists who are apprehensive that a formidable revolution may be the ultimate outcome of the disturbances referred to unless the Government in America give their restless discontented subjects to understand that such proceedings as are now being witnessed cannot be tolerated.

FINANCE IN ITALY.

To-morrow is the last day of the period allowed to the creditors of the Credito Mobiliare of Rome to decide whether they wish to convert the last 35 per cent. of the sum due to them into preference shares of the new bank, which it is now certain will be established under the auspices of the leading Italian bankers, or whether they prefer to wait until the amount finally falls due. The option is given to the shareholders of the Credito Mobiliare during the three days' grace allowed between the 10th and 13th July to take up ordinary shares in the new bank in exchange for the old shares at the rate of one ordinary 500 lire share, fully paid, for five old shares. The old shareholders must on applying for the new shares pay 25 francs to the Bank of Italy for each preference share, or deposit old shares of a like value.

As to the national finances all kinds of proposals for various monopolies as a means of raising revenue are afloat. The attempt to establish the alcohol monopoly is not given up yet, but failing this there is talk of a monopoly in matches or in oils.

FINANCIAL DIARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

The following record of the principal events affecting the financia world, continued from previous weeks, may prove of value, if preserved, for the purposes of easy reference in the future. The idea is to give every Monday a concise history of the preceding financial week:—

Monday, July 2.—Announcement of difficulties of Bank of New Zealand, Government arranging assistance. American market affected by Pullman strike.

Tuesday, July 3.—Project for forming cyanide monopoly in Transvaal dropped. It is arranged to place business of Manchester Ship Canal under one responsible head, and Mr. Bethell is asked to accept managing directorship.—Hamilton Loan and Trust Company of Canada and American Investment Company of Emmetsburg, Iowa, in difficulties.

Wednesday, July 4.—Agitation in India against the proposed loan conversion.—New York markets closed, being Independence Day.

Thursday, July 5.—Result of polling of shareholders in Industrial and General shows big majority in favour of reconstruction scheme.—Legal proceedings against *Investors' Review* in connection with remarks as to Chaffey Bros.—Circulars issued as to mismanagement of South African Trust and Finance Company.—Attempt to float Dalziel News (Limited) criticised in *Pall Mall*.

Friday, July 6.—Greek debt negotiations hanging fire.—Failure on the Stock Exchange.

Saturday, July 7.—Board of Trade returns for June and half-year issued, showing considerably increased imports and slightly decreased exports.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres remains unchanged at 235 p.c.

Messrs. Francis Ramsay and Co., of Calcutta, whose London Office is at Mansion House Chambers, and who have been well known in the export trade for many years, have been compelled to consult their creditors as to the position of their affairs.

According to *Perry's Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending July 7, was 1[illegible]. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 192, showing a decrease of 2[illegible]. The number of bills of sale in England and Wales registered at the Queen's Bench for the week ending July 7 was 175. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 158, and the corresponding weeks for the three previous years 151, 167, and 163.

The Tallow Trade.—There is no change in the tune. "Down Among the Dead Men" is still being played, and the market keeps time with the music. The figures are all against the article, and the stocks here have increased to 14,090 casks, and there are some 7,000 casks in the river. The shipments from the colonies continue heavy, about 5,000 tons getting away last month. At the auctions this state of things had its natural influence; only one-third of the quantity offered found buyers, with an entire absence of competition, and prices were put down 6*d*. per cwt. all round. Some edible mutton was sold at 25*s*. 9*d*., but 25*s*. was accepted for fine qualities, and good cannot be quoted over 24*s*. 6*d*. The demand was best for the dull medium kinds, which went off at 23*s*. 9*d*. to 23*s*. 6*d*. Beef is relatively too dear, and sells slowly at 24*s*. for good; but fair at 23*s*. 6*d*. can be placed in some quantity. It will require a better demand than we have lately seen to make much impression on the market, and until that arises, or is produced by tempting values, we may expect to see buyers hold off, and prices will continue to give way. Town tallow has followed suit, and is down 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. The stock at the five chief European ports is returned as 5,840 tons, against 5,300 tons last year: so that, after all, London is the only port in which the stock has increased, or where it can be considered large.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris short ... 25.14½	Frankfort ... [illegible]	Constnt'nple, 3m.109.5[illegible]	NewYork,60dy 4.87
Do. cheques 25.15	Vienna......... 12.[illegible]	Rio J'n'ro,90dys [illegible]	Do. trans. 4.89¼
Berlin, short ... 20.38½	S.Petrsbg,3m 93.15	B. Ayres, 90dys 48½d.	Calcutta trans. 1s. 0⅞
Do. 3month 20.35½	Madrid sight 30.62	M'ntevid'o,90dys 51¾d.	Bombay trans. 1s. 0⅞
Amsterdm.short 12.05	Rome sight 28.07	Valp'r'iso90dys 11⅜d.	H'ngk'ng 4ms. 2 1¾
Hamburg, 3mos 20.54	Lisbon .... 40⅝d.	M'ilb'ra,60dys, ¼p. [illegible]	Shanghai,4 mos. [illegible]

Rome (3 mos.), 28.0 ; Greece (sight), 43.68 ; Hong Kong (trans.), 2*s*. 1¼*d*.; Shanghai (trans.) 2*s*. 9¼*d*.; Singapore (4 mos), 2*s*. 1⅛*d*.; Penang (4 mos.), 2*s*. 1⅛*d*.; Yokohama (4 mos.), 2*s*. 1*d*.

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"TOILET LANOLINE," 6d. and 1s. A Soothing Emollient for Health and Beauty of the Skin.

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THE GORDON HOTELS ARE:—

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Hôtel Métropole, and the Whitehall Rooms—London.
Hotel Victoria—London.
First Avenue Hotel—London.
Royal Pier Hotel—Ryde, I. of W.
Hôtel Métropole and the Clarence Rooms—Brighton.
Burlington Hotel—Eastbourne.
Cliftonville Hotel—Margate.
Hôtel Métropole—Monte Carlo.
Hôtel Métropole—Cannes.

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J. R. CLEAVE and CO., Proprietors.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL, adjoining the Royal Kensington Palace, Kensington, W.—Table d'Hôte dinner (separate tables), open to non-residents, 6 to 8.30 every evening, 5s. Recherché dinners à la carte. Wire to Precedence, London. Telephone 8849.

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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter: to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is 1s. per week or 13s. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom, 7s. 1d. per quarter: for all destinations outside the United Kingdom 8s. 8d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 18, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.

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HAMPTON and SONS' LISTS of COUNTRY ESTATES and RESIDENCES and SPORTINGS for SALE and to be LET in all the choicest districts of England and Wales are the most reliable published, as nearly all the properties have been personally inspected. Published in two parts, viz.:—1. UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES and LANDED ESTATES. 2. FURNISHED HOUSES and SHOOTINGS. TOWN HOUSES and FLATS. A special list sent on application stating requirements.—Auction and Estate offices, 1, Cockspur-street, S.W.

WEYBRIDGE.—Residence and 6¾ acres of exquisite grounds. For Sale, by Executors, at the Mart, E.C., on Thursday, July 26, the highly attractive Freehold Residence, Barham Lodge, occupying a choice position, near pine woods, and about a mile from the station. It is in perfect decorative and sanitary condition, is approached by a beautiful drive about 150 feet long, and contains four reception-rooms, including full-sized billiard-room, conservatory, bath, ten bedrooms, servants' hall, and complete ground floor offices, with dairy; stabling for three horses; beautiful grounds adorned with a superb collection of specimen trees and flowering shrubs, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden and meadow land, in all about 6¾ acres.—Sale particulars of HAMPTON and SONS, auctioneers, 1 Cockspur-street, S.W.

WINDSOR.—To be sold, a most attractive Freehold Residential Property, known as Long Walk House, occupying a very favourite position in the Royal Borough, overlooking the Long Walk and Home Park. The house, which has had many thousands of pounds lavished on it, is fitted throughout in a very artistic manner, and the panelled entrance hall, with its fine proportions, is worthy of special mention. It is divided by a draped screen from the drawing rooms, which thus form a grand suite of entertaining rooms. The following is the accommodation:—Porch hall 31 ft. by 24 ft., two elegant drawing rooms, panelled study, handsome dining room with velvet hangings, library, a charming suite of best bedroom and large dressing room and boudoir, tiled bath room, 12 guests' and servants' bedrooms, and good domestic offices, including servants' hall. The sanitary arrangements are excellent, and the whole property is in thorough repair. The pleasure grounds and gardens are beautifully timbered, and include old turf lawns, lady tennis courts, rosary, [illegible], kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock, the whole extending to nearly five acres. With possession. N.B.—The beautiful Sheraton, Chippendale, carved oak, and French furniture, with the valuable [illegible], fine old engravings, &c., may be purchased if desired. Personally inspected and recommended by the agents, Hampton and Sons, 1, Cockspur-street, S.W.

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LYCEUM.—BECKET, EVERY NIGHT, until Friday 20th (except Saturdays) at 8.15.
Becket .... Mr. IRVING.
Fair Rosamund .... Miss ELLEN TERRY.
ONLY MATINEE, BECKET, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, SATURDAY, July 21. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5 and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Mr. JOHN HARE, Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT, at 8,
MONEY.
Characters by Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Arthur Cecil, H. Kemble, C. Brookfield, Gilbert Hare, Arthur Bourchier, Allan Aynesworth, [illegible], Du Maurier, [illegible], Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Maude Millett, and Mrs. Bancroft. Box-office open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.—EVERY NIGHT, at 9 (last Nights),
"MARRIAGE,"
By BRANDON THOMAS and HENRY KEELING.
Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. C. P. Little, and Mr. [illegible]. Miss Lena Ashwell and Miss Gertrude Kingston.
At 8.15, THE CABMAN, by CLEMENT SCOTT.
Miss Vane Featherstone, Miss Maude Abbott, and Miss Carlotta Addison, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, and Mr. Sant Matthews.
LAST NIGHT, Friday 13th, LAST MATINEE and LAST PERFORMANCE, Saturday 14th. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3621.

PALACE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, IS ALWAYS COOL OWING TO ITS SYSTEM OF VENTILATION. OPEN at 7.45. GRAND PROGRAMME. Cissie LOFTUS, Will Crackles, Katie Lawrence, the [illegible] Sisters, Dagmar and De Celle, FANNY WENTWORTH, Rosie Rendel, Rose Dearing, Brown, Newland and Le Clerq, the [illegible] Trio, the Tiller Troupe, George Lupino and Troupe, and THE NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX VIVANTS. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL, HOLBORN.—Great attraction. An entirely new series of beautiful and artistic tableaux vivants every evening at 9.50 and Saturday matinees at [illegible]. Ada Blanche, Conway and Clark, D. J. McCarthy, Vesta Victoria, [illegible], Lillian [illegible], George Leyton, Nelly Randall, Florence Levey, the [illegible] Troupe, Professor Parker's Performing Dogs, and other popular favourites. Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open every evening at 7.30, and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

CRYSTAL PALACE. FAIRYLIKE ILLUMINATION of the newly laid-out NORTH TOWER GARDEN. THIS and EVERY EVENING. "The prettiest thing in the way of outdoor illumination to be seen in London."—MORNING POST. "The show place of London. . . . A dream of beauty."—THE SPORTING LIFE. The Band of the 2nd Batt. Norfolk Regiment (by permission of Colonel Shepherd, D.S.O.) and Crystal Palace Military Band will play TO-DAY (Monday) from 6.30. Conductors: Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Charles Godfrey, jun. Electric launch on Lake from 2.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—PUBLIC DAY.—OPEN FROM 10.30 A.M. to 11 P.M.—ONE SHILLING.
UNITED KINGDOM SECTION.—Exhibition of Artistic and Decorative Pottery, China, and Glass Manufactures, and Processes in Operation. LOAN COLLECTION of Ancient and Historical Pottery and China. Catalogue 6d.
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GRENADIER GUARDS' BAND at the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, Conducted by Lieut. Dan Godfrey, TO-DAY, from 4.30 to 6, 7.30 to 9, and 9.15 to 10.45.

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LOVELY GARDENS. Brilliantly Illuminated. Turkish Regie Cigarette Factory, Arabian Nights Harem, HALL OF 1001 COLUMNS, Moorish Harem, Bontor's Turkey Carpet Factory.
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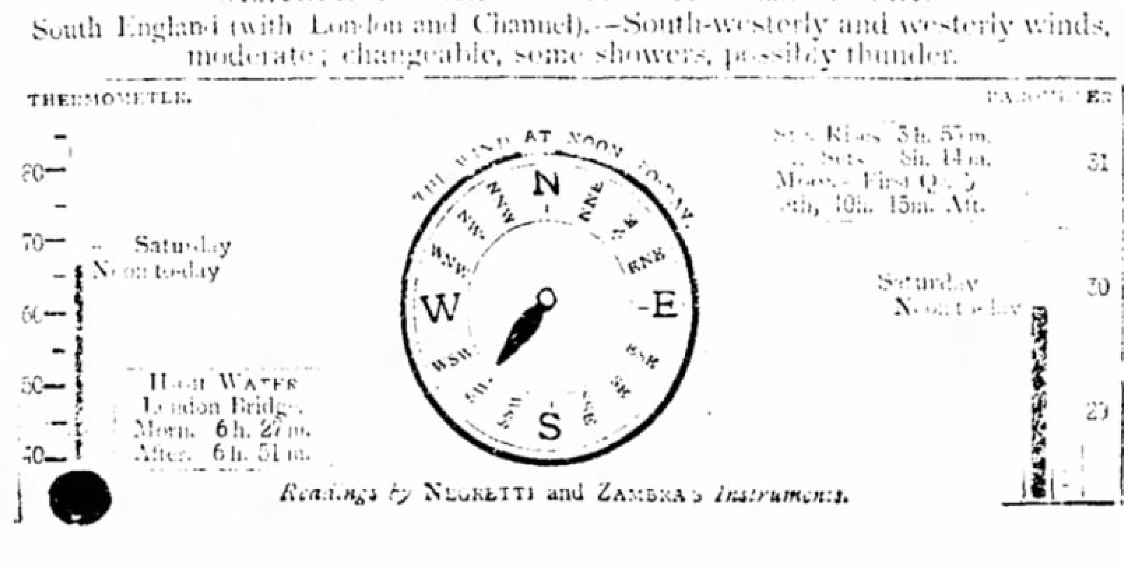
THE NEW GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from 9.30 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission 1s.—J. W. BECK, Secretary.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds, moderate; changeable, some showers, possibly thunder.



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AMONG THE PICTURES ARE ORIGINAL WORKS BY

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OPEN from 10 till 6. Admission ONE SHILLING.

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE EXTRADITION OF JABEZ BALFOUR.

PROBABILITIES OF HIS RETURN MORE REMOTE.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday.—This week it is expected that the Federal Judge at Salta will pronounce his judgment in the case of Jabez Spencer Balfour. There is a consensus of opinion that extradition will not be permitted.—*Central News.*

SITUATION IN HAWAII.

REFUSAL TO ALLOW BRITISH SAILORS TO LAND.

Owing to the action of the British Minister here in absenting himself from Government functions, and in abstaining from a more complete recognition of the Provisional Government, permission for the men of her Majesty's ship *Champion* to land for drilling purposes is still refused, although the commanders of the United States and Japanese war-vessels are allowed to land their men.

THE PLAGUE IN HONG KONG.

The following telegram from the Governor of Hong Kong to the Marquis of Ripon was received at the Colonial Office on Saturday:—

"I paid visit to temporary accommodation and permanent hospital yesterday evening. Improvement continues. Total of deaths, two thousand three hundred and sixty-three."

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

According to advices received at Las Palmas from the African coast, the English expedition, which was recently sent from the new factory between Cape Bojador and Cape Juby for the purpose of seeking for mines, had penetrated some forty miles into the interior when all the members of the party were made prisoners by Arabs. They were released, however, on payment of a heavy ransom.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN AMERICA.

MARTIAL LAW IN CHICAGO.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF THE MILITIA.

CHICAGO, Monday. President Cleveland has issued a proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago. The proclamation warns all persons connected with unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages to disperse by noon to-day, and announces that those who disregard the notice will be looked upon as public enemies. It says that there will be no hesitation or vacillation, and that the guilty will be dealt with in a decisive manner.—*Reuter.*

SEVERAL MORE STRIKERS KILLED.

CHICAGO, Monday. Up to an early hour this morning the city has been quiet compared with the rioting of the preceding nights. At Hammond, in Indiana, however, there have been serious disturbances with fatal results. Rioting commenced at seven o'clock in the evening. The mob threw a train off the line by placing iron girders across, and then set fire to the wreckage. The railway authorities were powerless, but a handful of regulars who were hastily summoned opened fire upon the crowd, killing one and wounding several at the first discharge. The strikers scattered instantly with the intention of procuring firearms. In less than half an hour they returned and besieged the railway premises. Just as they were about to open an attack, however, large reinforcements of troops arrived, and the mob being overawed, soon dispersed.—*Central News.*

A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND CARS BURNED.

CHICAGO, Later.—According to further intelligence from Hammond, four persons were killed and twelve others wounded in the conflict with the troops. Police have been sent to guard the intakes in Lake Michigan, by which Chicago obtains its water supply, fears being entertained that the strikers may attempt to destroy them. The railroad bridge between St. Paul and South St. Paul has been burned, and the stockyard traffic has consequently been stopped. A general strike has been ordered for this morning on all railroads entering Toledo. Strikes have also been ordered on a number of other roads in the west and south-west, as well as at several other points. A train conveying a number of Deputy-Marshals was attacked with stones at Twenty-second-street. Two of the mob were arrested, but the attack continued and shots were fired at the train. The Deputy-Marshals replied with their rifles, and one of the crowd fell dead, while several others were wounded. About midnight about five cars and an oil storehouse in Twenty-Second-street were destroyed by fire.—*Reuter.*

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

CHICAGO, Monday. In consequence of the situation at Hammond, three more companies of regulars have been despatched thither. The mob has driven the telegraph operators from the town and has cut the telephone wires. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois have agreed that their respective forces shall co-operate to suppress lawlessness. This understanding is due to the fact that Hammond is partly in Indiana and partly in Illinois. Late yesterday afternoon the mob in Chicago tore up more of the lines in the Grand Trunk yards. The police charged and scattered the people. A crowd numbering two thousand men, women, and children yesterday held possession of the freight yards in Morgan, Halstead, and Meagher-streets for two hours. They burned fifteen cars, and destroyed other property. The police finally charged the mob, and with the free use of their clubs succeeded in driving the people from the yards. Cars were also burned in the yards in Western-avenue and Sixteenth-street, as well as in the Panhandle yards in Rockwell and Sixteenth-streets. Fire alarms were being sounded all day, but the firemen could not attempt to extinguish all the outbreaks without the protection of the police.—*Reuter.*

SYMPATHY WITH THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, Monday. The Labour leaders met in New York yesterday, but came to no decision beyond resolving to hold a mass meeting to express sympathy with the strikers. The speakers condemned the action of the police, who, they declared, desired to precipitate rioting.—*Reuter.*

THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Monday.—While it is believed to be improbable that the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway will strike in sympathy with the men in the United States, the effects of the strike there are being felt in Canada. Interruption and delay are being caused to the passenger and freight service, and many hands are being either temporarily dismissed or put on short time owing to the reduction in the amount of traffic.—*Reuter.*

RAILWAY YARDS TO BE GARRISONED.

CHICAGO, Sunday.—General Miles yesterday had a conference with the chief local and railway officials. It was decided to garrison every railway yard, and to enforce the working of trains, the troops firing on the mob is interfered with.—*Central News.*

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF THE MILITIA.

At Sacramento the militia on Saturday refused to march against the strikers, and their conduct is far from being censured by the public. It is further stated that the militiamen have supplied the strikers with cartridges.

MR. PULLMAN'S HOUSE STRONGLY GUARDED.

WASHINGTON, Monday.—The President's proclamation, warning all lawless persons to disperse by noon to-day, applies to Chicago specially, and also to the States wherein violence has occurred. Virtually it amounts to a declaration of martial law. The residence of Mr. Pullman has been placed under a strong guard of regular troops, in addition to the militia in the vicinity. All the valuables in the building have been removed.—*Central News.*

GREAT TRADES UNIONS CONCLAVE.

CHICAGO, Monday.—The great conference of trades unions discussing the strike is still sitting, having been in conclave throughout the night. Altogether 428 unions are represented, representing over 100,000 labourers. A test vote which has been taken during the morning shows that by three to one the delegates are in favour of a general strike. The typographic unions, comprising the men employed on the Chicago papers, held a meeting last night and passed resolutions denouncing the action of President Cleveland in calling out the troops. Mr. Hopkins, the mayor, claims that the situation has greatly improved, but he declares this is not due to the proclamation issued by the President. On the other hand it is evident from independent sources that the strikers are in a state of consternation at the announcement that the President is determined to take resolute action at last. There has been no hostile rioting, and the city at this hour is quiet.—*Central News.*

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

BILBAO, Sunday. The accident near Lezama proves to have been more serious than at first reported, twelve persons having been killed and sixteen injured. All were peasants from Lezama and neighbourhood. The work of rescue was rapidly organized, and the injured were removed to the hospital here. The stoker and two women, however, have died since their admission. The catastrophe is attributed to the failure of the brake. The driver reversed his engine, in order to bring the train to a standstill, but this only made matters worse, as the shock caused the rear-most carriages to be piled on top of those preceding. The whole mass then toppled over the embankment, at this point some twenty feet high. The line was only opened two months ago, and the accident occurred on an incline where the line crosses the Archanda Mountain, the gradient being one in thirty three.—*Reuter.*

Four more bodies have just been recovered from the Albion Colliery explosion. Only two of them have been identified.

THE RECENT SOUTHEND TRAGEDY.

READ AT THE POLICE COURT.

The arrest of James C. Read, for the murder near Southend, was effected on Saturday afternoon at Mitcham, by Detective Inspector Baker, of the Criminal Investigation Department. The house in which Read was found is one of the many brick and timber built cottages which abound in this particular locality. Read, it seems, has resided at Mitcham for some months, running down from town generally on Saturday night, but sometimes earlier in the week. His landlady, the wife of a clergyman, stated that she knew Read as "Mr. Benson," and her acquaintance with him commenced in February last, when she inserted an advertisement in a morning paper to the effect that she had apartments to let, to which he replied. He afterwards called and inspected the rooms, but said he could not decide until he had seen his wife, who was at Ryde, Isle of Wight. Eventually he returned with her and a newly-born baby, and entered into occupation of a furnished sitting and bed room. Read described himself as a clerk and traveller to a city firm of tea merchants, and he said that his business engagements kept him away from home the greater part of the week. The landlady explained that she never read the newspapers, and her suspicions, therefore, had not been aroused by Read's remaining at home during the past fortnight, especially as he stated that he was taking his annual holiday. She noticed, however, that he looked very dejected and worried. He accounted for his altered appearance by saying that he had great business troubles. On Sunday, June 24—the day of the murder of Florence Dennis—Read was not in Mitcham, but he returned home on the following night, when he said he had been detained at Canterbury. On the next day, Tuesday, he went to Croydon and purchased the light suit and the straw hat he was wearing when arrested. In the interval between then and Saturday he had been out almost every day in Mitcham village. Miss Kempton, described by Read as his wife, is twenty-seven years of age. She states that she is the daughter of a retired printer at Cambridge, and met Read—Benson she always believed his name to be—at Kensington, about two years since. She took him to her parents' house, but from the first her father, who is now eighty years of age, disliked him.

BY READ'S PERSUASION SHE LEFT HOME,

and went with him to Little Hallinbury, Bishops Stortford, where her child now six months old, was born. He treated her with great kindness during her illness, and it was shortly afterwards that they removed to Mitcham. She was astounded on learning that his name was Read, and that he had a wife and six children in the East-end of London. She had been quite under the impression that he was a traveller in the employ of Messrs. Peek Brothers, tea merchants, of Eastcheap, and had no idea that he was ever engaged at the Albert Docks. For a time Miss Kempton thought that Read had been arrested for the non-payment of a small debt; but when the news of his apprehension on a charge of murder was conveyed to her, she exclaimed, "Oh, it never can be true; and he loved me so!" Read, when arrested, bade her good-bye, and said, in the presence of the detectives, "It will be all right." He had told her, when he returned on the 25th, that he had been to Canterbury on business; but Miss Kempton states that she could not help remarking upon his agitated appearance. She knew that Read had a considerable sum of money in his possession at the time of his arrest. She believed he had £50, of which £39 belonged to her, being the proceeds of the sale of a Red Sea share, which had been bequeathed to her by a relative. Miss Kempton expresses sorrow that she told Detective-inspector Baker that she was married to Read, and showed him a document which purported to be her marriage certificate. While the arrest was being effected, Read introduced to her a Mr. Edwards, but after Inspector Baker had left the house with Read, another detective informed her that Edwards was Read's brother.

The prisoner was taken by Detective-Inspector Baker and Sergeant Warden to Fenchurch-street Station, in time for the 6.8 P.M. train to Southend.

READ HAD EFFECTED A MARKED CHANGE IN HIS APPEARANCE

by shaving off his moustache, and when arrested he was wearing a pair of dark-coloured spectacles, a light tweed suit, and a straw hat. At the time of his disappearance he was clad in a black coat and vest and a dark brown hard felt hat. On the prisoner's arrival at Southend large crowds gathered at the station, the entrance to which was guarded by a strong body of police. Read was driven in a cab to the county police-station, followed by a large number of people, who occasionally raised cries of "Lynch him." There was also a great deal of hissing and hooting. On his arrival at the police-station the prisoner was charged, in the presence of Superintendent Hawtree, with the wilful murder of Miss Dennis. When searched at the station a large sum of money was found in his possession. Mrs. Read was communicated with, and she had an interview with her husband yesterday afternoon. Since his arrest Read has been in a very dejected condition. He will be brought before a special sitting of the magistrates to-day.

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Read was brought before the Southend magistrates this morning, and great excitement was manifested by those in and about the court. The accused was dressed in a fashionable tweed suit, and appeared quite unconcerned. He answered "Yes," to the question whether he was James Canham Read, and then proceeded to make voluminous notes. He was formally remanded for a week. The prisoner applied to have his money and jewellery handed over to him, but the magistrates acquiesced only in respect to the latter. Read also asked that facilities might be given for preparing his defence. This was also granted.

ANARCHISM ON THE CONTINENT.

REPORTED PLOT AT PALERMO.

NAPLES, Sunday.—The *Roma* to-day publishes a letter from Palermo in which it is stated that the police there have just discovered an Anarchist conspiracy. One man who was suspected of being concerned in the plot, and was arrested, has confessed that he, with others, had formed a design to murder Commander Lafarina and other prominent persons in the capital. Six other arrests were also made, one of the prisoners being a man who was well known in that town, and who was in very comfortable circumstances. Commander Lafarina was instrumental in obtaining signatures for the collective address sent to Signor Crispi by the citizens of Palermo, congratulating him on his escape from the attack of the Anarchist Lega, and reprobating the outrage. The letter adds that a report is current at Palermo that the Anarchists wished to seize Commander Lafarina and convey him to Borgetto, where he was to be stabbed to death. His body was then to be hidden and his family made to pay a sum of 60,000 lire before it was handed over to them. In this way the Anarchists considered that they would be revenged and would at the same time obtain money to further their cause. No information on the subject can be elicited from the police, who maintain absolute secrecy.—*Reuter.*

CASERIO SANTO IN PRISON.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUICIDE.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Messagero*, watch is being kept night and day over the cell in which Caserio Santo is confined. The correspondent recently obtained admission to the prison, and spoke to the guard who had watched Santo the previous night. The prisoner often cried and groaned, and more than once called out: "I am scarcely twenty years old. I don't want to die! I don't want to die!" As his gaolers feared he might try to commit suicide, he had been so secured as to prevent all attempts of the kind. He wears a solid belt of leather with a strap from it fastened to the wall, and two other straps which prevent him from moving his arms to more than a limited length. His guards are strictly forbidden to speak to him.

THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, Monday. The first subscription list towards the National fund which is being raised by the women of France with the object of founding some philanthropic work in memory of the late President amounted to 7,580 fr.—*Reuter.*

THE ACTION AGAINST HARNESS.

MR. COLLYER IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

The action of Colonel Brasyer against C. B. Harness and others, when it was resumed this morning, became practically a mirror of the proceedings at Marlborough-street police-court. Mr. Collyer, Colonel Brasyer's solicitor, under cross-examination, said the case was really never heard at the police-court. There were five hundred witnesses in readiness for the prosecution, but only six were called because the magistrate requested the prosecuting counsel to close his case. This was taken as a hint that the magistrate intended to commit, or else counsel would have gone on calling his witnesses for the prosecution. Witness thought that had more witnesses been called there must have been a committal. This precipitated upon the court the reading of the entire delivery of Mr. Hannay in giving his decision, and so the case dragged on. Mr Marks, managing clerk to Mr. Morris, solicitor, through whose hands much of the protracted Harness litigation has passed, said that when Harness paid £1,300 to *Science Siftings* in the settlement of the actions between them, the paper did not agree to withdraw any of the imputations it had made. The cross-examination of this witness was accompanied by some hot exchanges. Witness admitted while in the employ of Mr. Jonas, solicitor he was co-defendant with Jonas (who did not appear) in an action charging him with conspiring by falsely preferring a criminal charge against one Beytus to extort money. The verdict passed against Jonas, but for witness. The judge disallowed witness's costs, but that was not because witness had acted as Jones's agent in a disgraceful matter, but because he had been disrespectful to his lordship. Subsequently there was a criminal trial, and witness was exonerated by a special finding of the jury.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

OPENING DAY AT BISLEY.

The National Rifle Association camp at Bisley was opened this morning for the reception of volunteers who are to take part in this year's shooting, but up to eleven o'clock very few had come in. During the night there were heavy showers of rain, and again this morning. Shooting will not begin until to-morrow, when the principal competition will be the match between the Regulars and Volunteers at the long ranges.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER INVITED TO VISIT LONDON.

SIMLA, Monday.—Sir Salter Pyne, who has returned to Cabul, is the bearer of an invitation to the Ameer of Afghanistan to visit London. The Viceroy assures Abdurrahman of a cordial reception in England.—*Reuter.*

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, has arrived at Gibraltar from Malta. Her Majesty's ships *Sans Pariel*, *Howe*, *Rodney*, *Arethusa*, and *Spartan* steamed out to meet the squadron behind the Rock, and all came in together, forming a fleet of twenty-two vessels. They sailed in four lines, and presented a splendid sight, which attracted a large number of spectators, the Line Wall and Look-out being thronged with people.—*Reuter.*

ELECTIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Monday.—The elections in the Victoria City to the Provincial Parliament have resulted in the defeat of the Opposition candidates, including Mr. Robert Beaven, the leader of the party, by 3 to 1.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Monday.—Polling for the municipal elections in this city concluded at a late hour last night. All the candidates supported by the Committee of the National party and approved by the Government were returned, not a single candidate of the Stamuloff party or other opposition factions being elected. At the request of the Government the electors refrained from making any demonstration such as attended similar electoral successes of the Government party.—*Reuter.*

SCHOONER ASHORE OFF MARGATE.

THE CAPTAIN DROWNED.

The schooner *Lizzie Trenberth*, of Fowey, bound from Parr to Sheerness with china clay, went ashore yesterday afternoon on the upper part of Tongue Sands, off Margate. Early this morning, the captain and two of the crew were endeavouring to get out an anchor when the boat in which they were seated capsized and the captain was drowned. Two lifeboats and the tug *India* put off from Margate, and the schooner was got off and towed to Sheerness.

BATHING FATALITY AT CHISWICK.

A young man named Caught, the son of a butcher carrying on business at Kew, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing in the Thames at Chiswick. A plucky attempt at rescue was made by two brothers named Goodall, residing at Gunnersbury, who plunged into the deep current without waiting to divest themselves of their clothes. The unusual weight of the drowning man, however, was too much for their strength, and one of the brothers barely escaped with his life, after having been drawn under the water by the deceased.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BIRMINGHAM.

Shortly after noon yesterday Mrs. Ellen Burton, manageress of the Birmingham Coffee House Company's branch establishment opposite the gates of the city prison at Winson Green, was, with her daughter Ellen, aged fourteen, found lying dead in bed. Death had evidently resulted from strangulation, and it is supposed that the mother first strangled her daughter and then killed herself, a scarf being tied tightly round her throat. In an adjacent bedroom Charles Burton, her son, aged ten, was found in an unconscious condition. He was suffering from the effects of poison, but is now recovering.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN LABOURERS.

At Rugby, to-day, William Bird, labourer, was remanded charged with causing the death of Philip French, another labourer, aged seventy, at New Bilton, near Rugby, last night. Bird and his wife went out last night leaving their children at home, and on returning a complaint was made that deceased had interfered with the children. Bird went to French's house, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which French received a blow on the head. He fell, and subsequently died.

THE HOLYHEAD AND KINGSTOWN MAILS.

After a lapse of nine years the Postmaster-General has issued an order inviting tenders for the conveyance of mails between Holyhead and Kingstown, the new service to commence the first day of 1896. The department evidently anticipates ability on the part of shipbuilders to meet the pressing demands of commercial men in Ireland for a material reduction in the time occupied in the cross-channel passage. At present the maximum time allowed for the performance of the service is seven minutes over four hours; but persons tendering are invited to state on what terms they would discharge the duties with a reduction of half an hour and a full hour respectively. As an indication of the character of the vessels which will be required, the principal dimensions of the fleet belonging to the City of Dublin Company are recorded, the five steamers having an aggregate gross tonnage of 8,369, with a capacity for carrying over 5,000 passengers.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

HON. E. W. B. PORTMAN.—Recovered from his recent dangerous illness left for Norway.

SIR GILBERT GREENALL.—Slowly sinking from exhaustion.

MR. CECIL RHODES'S WALHALLA.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL WILLOUGHBY.

GENERAL DIGBY WILLOUGHBY is not a man one can often find in town nowadays, or in England at all for that matter. I gladly, therefore, writes a *Pall Mall* representative, seized a recent opportunity of chatting with him over several South African affairs. History is made so rapidly nowadays that the hero of yesterday is sometimes the forgotten of to-day. But I take it that it will be long ere the public memory loses its impression of General Willoughby's fine services in the Zulu war, and of how during the Basuto campaign he raised the famous "Willoughby's Horse." It was General Digby Willoughby, too, who was Commissioner-in-Chief of the Malagasi forces, and who received such well-deserved recognition in the treaty. The General was communicative enough in private conversation, but at the suggestion of an interview for publication I thought for the moment he would have cut me down. The most interesting men potentially are ever the most taciturn with pressmen. Some journalist of an earlier era must have committed a terrible crime to have brought this curse, this awful doom, upon the whole tribe of his descendants. Certainly the General eventually consented to be interviewed briefly, but I had obviously fallen from those good books of his in which I might have remained had I concealed my pencil and secreted my note-book under my hat. "What am I doing in England again?" he repeated after me. "Well, I am melting for one thing, and for another I am growing a day older every day I stop here. You have heard I am going to lecture? Well, you have heard that which one does not hear too much of nowadays, the truth. On Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall, with his Grace the Duke of Abercorn in the chair, and with the support, I believe, of the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, and others, I hope to relate some of my experiences in Matabeleland and Mashonaland."

TOO LATE.

"Whence you have just returned?" "Yes, I went out there last October in the hope of being in time for the fighting. Unfortunately, the day I arrived in Cape Town I had a telegram put into my hands announcing that the first engagement had already taken place. I knew that it would be impossible for me to get up to Buluwayo before Dr. Jameson and his forces, but I went up to the front as quickly as possible, and I had the honour of being at the conference when Lobengula's principal indunas, Sambo and Umgham, surrendered to Dr. Jameson."

"Yes, I recollect reading of that at the time. But your lecture? It is in aid of some Buluwayo institution, is it not?"—"Our object is to found a hospital at Buluwayo to the memory of the officers, non-coms., and men who fell in the Matabele campaign; and I am glad for the sake of this object to be able to say that Mr. Caton Woodville has painted for the illustration of the lecture two capital pictures 'The Last Stand' and a representation of the granite monument to be erected at the ruins of Zimbabye to the memory of the victims of the campaign."

"I do not understand that these two memorials are only in respect of the gallant members of Major Wilson's party?"—"Certainly not, although perhaps it was the tragic fate of poor Wilson's party which suggested the obelisk; yet it is the intention and the desire of Mr. Cecil Rhodes that the bones of every man who died during the campaign shall rest there."

THE BONES OF THE DEAD.

"Why at Zimbabye, and not where the men fell?"—"I am glad you asked me that question, because I think I am able to tell you Mr. Rhodes's views on this subject. No one knows better than Mr. Rhodes the gallant work which Major Wilson and his band did in the campaign, and to have selected the spot where they fell would have been to choose a place inaccessible to the world. At the ruins of Zimbabye the memorial will be within reach of all desirous of visiting it, and Mr. Rhodes believes that there justice will best be done to the departed. Without betraying a secret I believe I may tell you—you see how you are insinuating yourself into my confidence—that Mr. Rhodes hopes this place, with its memorial of the recent campaign, will become a sort of South African Walhalla. He hopes himself to be buried there when his own time comes, and he told me he hoped it would be as difficult in time to come to obtain sepulture in Zimbabye as it now is in Westminster Abbey."

"Of course the ground will be consecrated?"—"Certainly. A chapel will be built there, and I believe a trust has been constituted for the holding of the place in perpetuity."

"Do the proceeds of your lecture go in any part towards this Walhalla?"—"Oh, no. The lecture takings go only towards the Buluwayo hospital."

"Then who finds the money for the Zimbabye project?"—"Your curiosity is insatiable, truly. However, I do not think I am betraying any confidence when I say that Mr. Rhodes has already provided £20,000, and I feel certain that should any more be required it would be obtainable from the same source."

AN EFFICIENT COMMITTEE.

"Of course, as he provides the funds, Mr. Rhodes will exercise a pretty complete control over the project?"—"Not at all. A committee embracing some of the principal men of South Africa is being formed, and they are to have *carte blanche*. Captain Heaney, who served through the whole of the campaign, you may remember, is also on this committee, and he is in cable communication with Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues pretty frequently."

"Of course all the Matabele troubles are now over?"—"Absolutely."

"And how about the commandeering and the Boers. Is that matter settled with finality?"—"I should advise you to telegraph that question to President Kruger."

"Well, then, what about the fighting between the Boers and the natives?"—"You can take my word for it that the Dutch know very well how to handle the native chiefs, and whatever fighting may prove necessary the Boers will come out of it very successfully."

"Can you tell me anything about the gold prospects of Matabeleland, or shall I be forestalling your lecture?"—"Not at all. I can only tell you what I firmly believe, that from what I saw Matabele is a very great country, full of gold, with any quantity of reefs. Of course, you will understand that every reef may not be a paying reef, and that the country requires a lot of development. But I have no hesitation in saying the country will be one of the grandest gold-producing countries in the world."

"Are you going out there again?"—"Very shortly; and in this I am only backing my own opinion. And now I won't be civil any longer unless you put that pencil away."

A REVIVAL OF THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

On Saturday the Earl and Countess of Winchilsea entertained over 5,000 persons at a gigantic pic-nic at Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire, in connection with "The Children's Order of Chivalry." Kirby Hall, which is now partly in ruins, was formerly the historical abode of Sir Christopher Hatton, the Chancellor of "Good Queen Bess." Special trains to the pic-nic were run from all parts, a train from London conveying over 700 passengers, including 400 poor children from the East-end. One of the features of the day's proceedings was the "investiture" of several "companions" with the silver badge of the Order by Lord Winchilsea, who, prior to the same, remarked that the old ruins around them reminded him that the age of chivalry was not past—the time when people devoted themselves to the good of mankind. It was with the idea of reviving the old-fashioned gallantry that the Children's Order of Chivalry had been established, and he was hopeful that one result of the order would be that children would grow up less selfish, and that the rich would be mindful of the sorrows of the poor, and also ready to participate in their joys and pleasures. A bazaar held in the Old Banqueting Hall, together with other attractions, realized over £160 towards the funds of the Order.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, or country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The manifesto of the London Municipal Society, of which we gave an abstract on Saturday, has been received by the advocates of London unification as a sort of declaration of war. It is accepted by them as the first public expression of policy of the Moderate party in London municipal politics, and if the programme of civic decentralisation therein described is followed out, there will be a keen contest for supremacy between the unifying and decentralising parties at the next elections for the vestries and County Council. It is admitted by many Progressives that the programme of the new body is sufficiently tempting and sufficiently liberal to draw to the London Municipal Society many of the less advanced reformers in local government; while the very catholicity of its propaganda may keep many Conservatives out of the new movement.

If no statement is forthcoming from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question time to-day as to the future of the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, Mr. T. W. Legh will ask him whether it is true that any pledge has been given by the Government to carry it through the House of Commons. The bill has reached the Committee stage, and is down for resumed discussion to-morrow, if the Government can give any facilities for taking the debate before twelve o'clock.

There is no indication as yet of the intention of the Government to fill up the vacancy in the Court of Appeal caused by the promotion of Lord Russell of Killowen. Mr. D. A. Thomas will ask Sir William Harcourt on Thursday why the appointment is delayed.

It will probably be decided at to-morrow's Cabinet Council what attitude will be taken by the Government towards Lord Salisbury's Aliens Bill, the second reading of which is fixed for Friday next. Notwithstanding the adverse comments of Ministerial organs, the bill has been received with some favour among supporters of the Government in the Commons, some of whom think that the question of regulating the admission into this country of the outcasts of other nations is one that ought to be dealt with apart from politics. The subject is engaging the anxious attention of Ministers, who have ordered reports on the subject of alien immigration from the heads of departments and from the Criminal Investigation Department to assist them in arriving at a decision on the question.

Lord Stanley of Alderley will to-morrow ask the Lord President of the Council if he will "provide that the inducements and facilities for thrift offered by the Post Office Savings Banks be advertised in the railway stations in language more easily understood than the language of the Postal Guide and advertisements exhibited in the post offices."

INTIMIDATION IN COUNTY CLARE.

A PARNELLITE MEETING DISPERSED.

A meeting called by the Parnellites at O'Callaghan's Mills, in County Clare, yesterday, to denounce a case of alleged land-grabbing was prevented by the police under County Inspector Scott, who forcibly prevented Mr. William Redmond, M.P., for the division of the county, from addressing a crowd which had been gathered together by a Nationalist proclamation. Mr. Redmond disputed the right of the county inspector to disperse the meeting, and got on a wall to address the people, but the police forced him off. In the struggle it is alleged that Mr. Redmund struck District Inspector Feely with a stick. The crowd was dispersed by the police armed with batons, and after a further altercation Mr. Redmond drove off to Bodyke, where he spoke to a few people on the roadside and protested against the unfairness of the police, who had allowed Mr. Dillon to denounce land-grabbing at Ballybrood, yet had forcibly prevented him (Mr. Redmond) from doing the same. Mr. Redmond then returned to Limerick.

A CONSUL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Sir Francis Jeune on Saturday heard the case of Hillier v. Hillier and Sanderson, which was a petition presented by the husband, Mr. Walter Caine Hillier, praying for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with the co-respondent. Mr. Priestley appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Searle for the respondent. Mr. Walter Caine Hillier said he was married to the respondent, Clair St. George Ord at St. James's Church, West Tynemouth, on the 13th September, 1882, and after the marriage he and his wife went to Pekin, where he was in the Consular Service. There had been three children of the marriage. They lived at Pekin, but the respondent left there from time to time to escape the hot weather, and he followed her as soon as he obtained leave. That state of things went on until 1891, and in June of that year the respondent went to his mother's on a visit at Tynemouth, and she returned home after a prolonged absence. Subsequently he became Consul-General in Korea, and, after a residence there, he was again advised to send the respondent for a time to a cooler climate. The co-respondent arrived in Korea in 1892, bearing a letter of introduction, and afterwards he visited the petitioner's house. Some time after his arrival he had reason to believe that the co-respondent was

GETTING TOO ATTENTIVE TO MRS. HILLIER,

and he told her not to encourage him. In 1893 the respondent again left Korea for England, and, as he could not accompany her, he placed her under the care of the doctor of the ship on which her passage was engaged. Just at that particular time the co-respondent said he had to go to England. Some time after the respondent's departure, he (petitioner) obtained leave, and on arriving in England he proceeded to his mother's residence at Tynemouth, where he joined the respondent. When he arrived he found her health was not good. At that time he had not the slightest notion that there was any affection between her and the co-respondent. By medical advice, he sent the respondent to Ilfracombe, and he remained at Tynemouth to look after the children. From Ilfracombe the respondent went to London, and from there she went on a visit to her father's home at Clifton on the 29th of November, 1893, and from there he found she had eloped. A letter written to the petitioner by the respondent was here handed to the President, who, after reading it, said that it was conclusive as to the wife's misconduct, and it also showed there was no charge of want of affection against the petitioner. He granted a decree nisi with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9 A.M.—Margate, bar. 29.82, falling, temp. 65, wind W., cloudy; Llandudno, W., sea calm; Barmouth, N.W., sea smooth; Cromer, S.W., fine, bar. 29.50, falling; Lowestoft, W., cloudy, bar. 29.8, rising; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, Newmarket, fine; Herne Bay, S.W., fine; Ramsgate, W., bright; Hastings, S.W., fine, sea calm; Aberystwith, S.W., overcast, sea choppy; Bournemouth, S.W., fair; Ilfracombe, S.W., fair; Plymouth, S.W., wet; Southampton, S., dull.

At 9.30 A.M. Boulogne, wind and rain, temp. 64; Calais, fine, cloudy 73; Paris, raining, 68; Berne, clear sky, 59; Vevey, very fine, 64; Bienne (Macolin), clear and fine, 61; Neuchatel, sunny, 64; Sierre (Montana), warm sun, 63; Lausanne, fine, cloudy, 68; Les Avants (Montreux), clear sky, 52; Zermatt, clear sky, 50; Interlaken, fine morning, 55; Brussels, cloudy, 60; Ostend, cloudy, 63; Rome, fine, some clouds, 77; Algiers, unsettled, 70; Folkestone, dull, 62; Dover, overcast, 61; Baden-Baden, fine morning, 62; Queenborough, overcast, warm, sea smooth, 62.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Mauritius by French Packet (Parcel Mails). Evening: To Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, &c., by French Packet; to South-west Coast of Africa via Liverpool; to Mexico via Liverpool (Parcel Mails).

MAILS DUE.—From South-west Coast of Africa, Lagos, Accra, &c., via Liverpool; from Canada, &c., by direct Packet.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Albert*, *Edith*, *Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; *Hanza*, *Sultan*, *Flamingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; the *Orlando* or *Cameo* from Grimsby for Gothenburg; the *Eldorado* or *Domino*, from Hull for Bergen and Stananger; ——, from Southampton for Havre.

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Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

According to present arrangements the christening of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York is to take place in the private chapel at Windsor Castle about the middle of next week, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating.

Penrhyn Castle, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will stay during a portion of next week, stands amidst scenery than which there is none more wild and romantic even in Wales, and little that is so vivid and beautiful. Its stately towers command on the one side the well-wooded valley of the Ogwen, a picturesque mountain stream whose amber-coloured waters make their way to the sea from the lake of the same name at the foot of Carnedd Dafydd, Snowdon's Victorian rival. On the other side are the riverlike Menai Straits, of the bright blue colour of the ocean, but with banks fringed with trees; beyond, Anglesey extends its level meadows dotted here and there with white cottages.

The slate quarries at Bethesda, where the Prince and Princess will split slates and hear a "monster blasting," form a fine amphitheatre carved out of the side of the hill of Bronwen, the rows of seats being replaced by the platforms on which the quarrymen carry on their blasting operations. So symmetrical is the quarry in shape that its vastness is only realized when men are seen on the opposite side dwarfed till, as Edgar says, they "seem no bigger than their heads." Work at the quarry is conducted on a curious partnership system—two men being usually employed in getting the slate while two others work in a hut on the surface, where they cut the slate blocks into the various shapes and sizes required. The following month the position is reversed, the surface partners descending to drill and blast.

The workmen, who number several thousands, are, though of inferior physique to the Scotch and Irish quarrymen, intellectually strong. They can debate by the hour on Calvin and his Five Points. Most of them are ardent musicians and devote the remnant of their day to singing classes or to perfecting themselves in the use of a musical instrument.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn's house party at Penrhyn Castle, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, assembles to-morrow and will separate on Friday. The Prince and Princess (who will be attended by Lady Suffield, Sir Francis Knollys, and General Arthur Ellis) are to arrive at Bangor about seven o'clock to-morrow evening. The party at Penrhyn will include the Earl and Countess of Powis, the Earl of Denbigh, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Boston, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ormathwaite, Lord and Lady Mostyn, Lord Harlech, Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn, Mr. Wynne, Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Lloyd-Mostyn, Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, Sir Henry Keppel, and Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis-West. The Royal party are to leave Penrhyn on Friday morning, and they will stop for a couple of hours at Rhyl on their way back to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Coburg and the Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice went down last week to North Stoke, near Wallingford, and spent a few hours with Sir A. Condie Stephen, our Minister at Coburg, who is now at home on leave of absence. The Royal party travelled by special train to Goring, whence they were conveyed up the Thames in an electric launch to North Stoke, where they arrived in time for luncheon. They returned to town in the evening from Goring by special train.

The Duke of Hamilton, who has been cruising in the Mediterranean during the last six weeks in his steam yacht the *Thistle*, is now on his way to Constantinople and the Black Sea. The Duke will return to England at the end of August, intending to pass the shooting season at his seat in the island of Arran, where the Duchess and Lady Mary Hamilton have just arrived for the summer. Arran is one of the most perfect sporting domains in Europe, there being not only a very large range of first-rate grouse moors, but also one of the best deer-forests in Scotland, and the scenery is most beautiful.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have arrived at Troy House, their seat in Monmouthshire, for a stay of two months, from Badminton Park, Wiltshire.

Count Munster is to leave the German Embassy at Paris this week for Homburg, where he will stay for about a month, proceeding afterwards to his family seat near Hanover. Count Munster will visit the Empress Frederick at Kronburg during his stay at Homburg.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Duke of Bedford to be a magistrate for the liberty of Peterborough.

The Earl and Countess Cadogan, who have returned to Chelsea House from Rutland Cottage, Newmarket—where the Prince of Wales dined with them on Thursday evening—will be among the guests of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood House during the race week.

Poor M. Carnot has had already to run the gauntlet of epitaphists, medallists, philatelists, *et hoc genus omne*, the anagram-mongers now making him their victim. These last have evidently experienced some difficulty in performing their lugubrious function, nor is the result very satisfying.

FRANÇOIS MARIE SADI CARNOT, PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

yields, after laborious twisting the following legend:—

S(*anto*) I(*eronimo*) CASERIO, ITALIEN DU NORD, BIEN ARMÉ PAR DES FRANÇAIS LE FUERA.

Unfortunately, four letters, C, P, O, F, stubbornly resist the process; but the residue, treated *secundum artem*, is thus interpreted:—

C(*asimir*) P(*erier*) QUIETUDO FRANCIÆ.

The name and style of the new President—

PAUL PIERRE JEAN CASIMIR PERIER, PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

works out thus:—

PRIS CINQ PAR LA PEUR; PAR LUI FRANCE, SI AIMÉE DE DIEU, ESPÉRA LIBERTÉ.

The two redundant letters, J and X, manipulated after the Cagliostric method, give the words—JUSTA NEFAS.

The first clause of the enigmatical sentence refers, of course, to the fact that M. Casimir-Perier is the fifth occupant of the Presidential chair.

Curious genealogical revelations take place now and then in our own police-courts, but seldom does a case crop up of stranger interest than one which puzzled the Parisian beaks two or three days ago. A man was summoned for a trivial offence, and possibly as an extenuating circumstance averred that he was the great nephew of the "incorruptible" Robespierre. The triumvir himself left no descendants, for his career was cut short before he had married Mdlle. Duplay. His brother Augustin, Bonaparte's protector, roused considerable scandal by his relations with Mdme. de la Saudraye, yet none of his censors ever charged him with being the father of illegitimate offspring. Charlotte Robespierre survived in single blessedness until 1834, while Henriette died a mere child at Arras some time before the Revolution made the name famous. Thus the claim of the gentleman in question to represent the family of the two heroes of the Convention seem to be disposed of. He is their kinsman, however, but in a different degree. The De Robespierres or Derobespierres, like the Periers and Carnots, exercised from father to son the profession of notary at Caroni, in the Pas-de-Calais. In 1688 Robert de Robespierre married his son Martin to a lady whose surname was identical with her husband's Christian name, and from this marriage was born the father of Maximilian and Augustin, and the great-great-grandfather of the person who figured before the magistrates. This latter has a son, and the two are probably the sole inheritors of the true revolutionary blood.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and his Grace the Duke of Fife, K.T., will be present at a lecture on the late Matabele campaign to be given by General Digby Willoughby, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, July 10, in aid of a fund for the founding of a hospital at Buluwayo to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who fell and died in the course of the late Matabele campaign.

The Dedication Festival of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, was brought to a close last night by a service of praise. The musical portion of the service consisted of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Dr. Bennett's "Magnificat," and Sir John Stainer's cantata, "St. Mary Magdalen." The united choirs of the three churches of the parish took part in the service, and the organ was supplemented by an orchestra, Mr. de Manby Sergison conducting.

The Favourite Summer Beverage is now without doubt ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. It supersedes the lemon. It is non-alcoholic, delicious in water, stimulating and assisting digestion. No table should be without it. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, all others being imitations.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

YALE VERSUS OXFORD.—THE AMERICANS IN TRAINING.

OXFORD, July 9.—The team of Yale athletes who are to compete against a team of Oxford men on July 16 are getting as fit as possible, and will doubtless give a good account of themselves at the coming meeting at the Queen's Club Grounds, Kensington. The visitors are doing their work at the University's athletic grounds, and are quite satisfied with their quarters, and with their opportunities for work. With the old 'Varsity town they are delighted. Mr. Van Ingen, a graduate of Yale, who managed to bring the teams together, arrived on Saturday, and will remain with the team until after the meeting, when its members will go their various ways. Several of the men intend to take a bicycle trip through parts of England, and perhaps of Wales and Scotland. Others will pay a visit to the Continent, and spend a month or more there, while a couple will return at once to New York, there to get a flattering reception if they have won or, one probably not much less warm if they have lost. The Americans train much as Englishmen do, so there's not much to be said on that head. They do a reasonable amount of work both morning and afternoon, they eat plain food and plenty of it, for most of them have not stopped growing yet; they walk about the old town and admire its mediæval beauties and, perhaps, some of its more modern ones; they read a bit and they sleep like topers. I had almost forgotten one way that has been opened to them for killing time. A local photographer has become afflicted with

A MANIA FOR TAKING THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

He has taken them in every style known to photographic art at Oxford, and is now engaged in devising new ways for putting them on paper. The visitors go about their work in an unassuming way, and do not attract the attention that would be lavished on an English team in the United States; for this they are thankful, for if they are young and big and strong, they are a modest lot, and, like all men who are in strict training, have no desire to be bothered by attentions which they cannot well return, and have no desire to receive. The Yale team consists of nine men. With the exception of Mr. Morgan, whose distance is a mile, and who is twenty-four years of age, they are very young, and average only a little more than twenty years. Mr. Hickok is the captain of the team. He is a young giant, and his weakness is a devotion to putting the shot and throwing the hammer. "Feel as well as you ever did in your life?" I said to him, as I sat in the Yale team's quarters in the High-street. "Yes," he said, "I always feel well." He looks it. He is only nineteen years of age, he weighs a little over 14 st., and he stands 6 ft. 2½ in. The tallest man I ever saw who has made a reputation as a high jumper is Mr. Lewis P. Sheldon. In his boots he stands a trifle over 6 ft. 5 in. He will compete in both the high and long jumps. Mr. G. F. Sanford is almost as tall, but is a bit heavier. He looks uncommonly lengthy for a sprinter, but ought to be able to go at a great pace when he gets under way. He is entered for the 100 yards and the quarter. His companion in both races will be Mr. Ashley Pond. He has the distinction, like Mr. Morgan, of being less than six feet in height. Mr. Pond may also run in the half, though most confidence, in that event, will be placed on Mr. W. S. Woodhull, who weighs 9 st. 10 lb., and is 5 ft. 10 in. high. He has done

BETTER THAN TWO MINUTES FOR THE HALF,

and may also run in the mile. Mr. Cady and Mr. Hatch will endeavour to account for the hurdle race. The former won the Inter-Collegiate Championship over the sticks in sixteen seconds, and some of his friends think he can do even better than this. He does not say so, however. Mr. Hatch will also try for the long jump, in which his companion will be Mr. Sheldon. The latter and Mr. Hatch are entered for the high jump, while Messrs. Hickok and Brown will be the entries for the shot and hammer. It generally happens that athletes who come to England from America are affected unfavourably by the climate. The Yale men fortunately have been favoured by beautiful weather. I asked Mr. Hickok if he or any of his men had been troubled by the change of climate. "It's been just the other way," he said. "I believe that the change of climate has done us all good. We all feel well, and like it so much here that we will not change our quarters until just before the meeting. Four of the men went to London to-day, in order to have a look at the track and to try the corners. They run to the right here, while in America we run to the left. It was thought that, perhaps, the change might make some difference in a race like the quarter, but I do not suppose that it will." The Yale men will have more work cut out for them at the coming meeting than the Oxonians. It is permitted that each team shall have eighteen men. The Yale team consists of only nine men, while the Oxford team will put fourteen men in the field. As Yale will make an effort to be represented in each event by two men some of the latter will be called upon to appear in two, perhaps in three events. Still, they think the events will be so arranged that the work will not be too heavy. The most that any of the Yale men will say regarding the result of the meeting is "We think we have a chance to win. We know the records made by our competitors in the University games. Some of them are a little better than ours, while some of ours are a little better than theirs. What we are all hoping for is a warm day." Mr. Hickok told me that

NONE OF THE MEN WOULD DO ANY TRIALS

before the meeting. They always did trials at home before a meeting, but in this case he considered it as well not to have any. "We shall get as fit as possible," he said, "and do our best at the meeting, and we shall know without trials whether or not we are able to do as good work as we ever did. All the visitors went to Henley on Friday by coach. They consider coaching an industry that ought to be fostered in every possible way. With Henley's aquatic carnival they were delighted. They had never seen anything like it before, and none of them entertains any objection to see it again. As more than one of the party has sat in a boat they were greatly interested in the racing, not in the singles or pairs, or even fours, but in the eights. They admitted that they knew nothing about the strength of the current at Henley, and said that the wind was against the boats on the last day, but they were disappointed in the time made even by Leander against Thames, as they had seen the same distance covered by an American eight in six minutes twenty-two seconds, or a minute and two seconds less than Leander's time. They were careful to say, however, that the conditions might have been much more favourable for the American eight than for the eights which raced at Henley last week. The American party now consists of twelve, Mr. Van Ingen being the general manager, and Mr. Sherril and Mr. Pope being a sort of advisory committee. The three gentlemen just mentioned are graduates of Yale; the team, of course, are undergraduates. The Oxonians are training for the meeting at Brighton, and may be depended upon to give a good account of themselves on July 16.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

Save that they achieved victory in the great struggle of the year at Lord's when opposed to their Light Blue rivals, Oxford University have little to congratulate themselves upon in the results of the season that they brought to a close at Leyton on Saturday. Including the drawn match with the South Africans, the Dark Blues had nine engagements, of which they won one, lost five, and drew three. Not a very grand record, it must be admitted. Lancashire and the M.C.C. each beat them twice, and Essex once. A glance at the list of batting and bowling averages shows that their bowling was stronger than any that the Varsity have possessed for some years, while in batting they had at least four capable performers in Messrs. Mordaunt, Fry, Palairet, and Foster. Each of the two first-named scored a century. Mr. Mordaunt (whose average is the best since Mr. Key's 42 in 1887) in sixteen innings compiled an aggregate of 627 runs, while his captain played one innings more, with the result an aggregate of 454. Mr. Raikes has the most favourable bowling figures, claiming fourteen wickets at a cost of just over 14 runs each, but Messrs. Braiswell and Bathurst did the bulk of the work. The former's forty wickets were secured at the expense of a fraction over 16 per wicket, while Mr. Bathurst is credited with thirty-three wickets at an average of 17.28. Mr. Forbes disposed of twenty-nine batsmen for 760 runs. Still the team, as a whole, was not up to the University standard, and in point of fact their only consolation lies in the fact that Cambridge were even weaker.

Mr. Mordaunt, by the way, is included in the Gentlemen's team to oppose the Players at Lord's to-day. The amateurs have a much stronger eleven for this match than they had for the Oval fixture. Mr. Grace will to-day have the assistance of Messrs. Stoddart, Hewett, G. McGregor, and S. M. J. Woods, while Mr. J. Douglas may also take part in the game. Unless the heavy rainfall of last night should continue and render play impossible, the amateurs seem to have a favourable chance of reversing the verdict arrived at at Kennington on Saturday.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers, temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS from the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery on the first post on the following morning, at the rate of ONE PENNY PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

"BRITANNIA" AND "VIGILANT."

INTERVIEWS WITH CAPT. CARTER AND MESSRS. GOULD

A special correspondent of the Associated Press of America interviewed the captain of the Britannia immediately after the race had finished on Saturday afternoon.

"It was a fair race," said Captain Carter, "and there were no flukes whatever, but I think Vigilant is the faster boat apart from any question of handling. It was my certain belief that she could beat us even with three minutes allowance, but the wind suited Britannia better. Vigilant certainly gained coming up Cloch shore and at Kilcreggan mark had the inside turn, and Britannia was bound to yield. Vigilant was very smartly handled throughout, and she could not but increase her advantage on the run home. I do not think the American style of starting is the better. The British method allows more skill on the part of the steersman."

Another correspondent of the Associated Press boarded the steam yacht Atalanta in Gourock Bay and saw Mr. George Gould. In reply to questions, Mr. Gould said:—"Britannia is a splendid vessel. She is very fast and far beyond my expectations. In to-day's race she was admirably handled, and I think she can beat Vigilant on time allowance."

"Do you think Vigilant can beat Britannia in certain winds?"—"I will not say that even," said Mr. Gould. "The fact of the matter is, I am astounded at the result of to-day's race. I am inclined to think Britannia could win on time allowance even in light winds. Of course, I should like to win, as I came over for sport, but, win or not, we shall make as good a fight as possible. This was the first race Captain Hall has sailed, and only the second time this crew has raced in the Vigilant under her present rig. These circumstances certainly count for something. Before Vigilant left America Captain Hall wanted to try her racing rig but hadn't time. I competed in these races against Captain Hall's judgment. Mr. Herreshoff, too, told me Vigilant was not ready, as the crew had not been properly drilled, so I entered her on my own responsibility, as people on this side seem so anxious to see her race."

Mr. Gould added, "Thursday's race was flaky, but there was nothing fluky about Saturday's contest."

The correspondent afterwards boarded Vigilant. Mr. Howard Gould said it had been a fine race, and it was a satisfaction to have come in first after chasing Britannia for forty-five miles.

A scene of some excitement occurred as Vigilant returned to Gourock Bay. A large number of small boats went out to meet her. One was upset and its two occupants were thrown into the water. One sank, and would have been drowned had he not been rescued by men in Vigilant's launch. This rescue was the cause of much cheering.

THE SINKING OF "VALKYRIE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—While thanking you for the kind remarks concerning myself in your issue last evening, may I be permitted to say that I was not steering *Satanita* in the race last Thursday? Indeed, I have never steered a yacht in a race in my life. This is my one consolation with regard to this unfortunate and melancholy accident.

According to the rules of the Mudhook Yacht Club, only amateur helmsmen belonging to certain Scotch yacht clubs are allowed to touch the tiller after the first starting-gun. The gentleman who steered *Satanita* is one of the best amateurs on the Clyde, and no fault could be found with the way he handled my vessel; indeed, the manner in which he contrived to avoid the small boat that got in our way was beyond all praise. Had we run it down, in my opinion every soul on board save four or five must have lost their lives. But, alas! we went from Charybdis to Scylla. Yours faithfully,

A. D. CLARKE.

Arthur's Club, St. James's-street, July 8.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

The ground at Lord's was very soft this morning, and at ten minutes past twelve the umpires inspected the wicket and decided not to commence play before one o'clock.

GOLF NOTES.

Golf professionals have been competing for prizes given by the club at Irvine in Ayrshire. Willie Fernie was winner, as was right and fitting, for in his post of resident professional at Troon, he must have made the familiar acquaintance of Irvine, its next neighbour. Indeed, he had much to do with laying out the course. His two rounds of 78 and 76 were excellent play, seeing that the record, established only a day or two previously by Andrew Kirkaldy, was 73. Ben Campbell was second, only a stroke behind him, and it is a position of which he may well be very proud. We have not heard as much of him as, a year or two back, we heard of Willie Campbell in first-class golf; so he did better than well in beating Sayers by a stroke, and having the three Kirkaldys and Jock White in the field behind him. Hugh Kirkaldy was only a stroke worse than Sayers, and at a stroke more, again, G. Douglas tied with John Hunter. Then came Andrew Kirkaldy, Jock White, Jack Kirkaldy, and George Fernie in the order named.

Afterwards, Hugh Kirkaldy, Sayers, and White, journeying to North Berwick, found Mr. Laidlay there. Then there were some fine matches. Mr. Laidlay had beaten Mr. A. M. Ross, after a good match, in which fine play was shown on both sides. Mr. A. M. Ross had the advantage for a time, but in the end Mr. Laidlay won by a hole. He had previously treated Sayers very much in the same manner, beating him by a hole; but the professional had his revenge, and more than his revenge, for he beat the amateur by 3. Further, there was some play in foursomes, in which Mr. Laidlay and Sayers were a little too good for White and Kirkaldy. But it is always to be remembered that North Berwick, with its constant tricky approaches, is a course on which intimate local knowledge has an enormous value, and this knowledge is possessed by all in the aforesaid foursome except Kirkaldy, whose side would therefore be slightly handicapped. Another interesting foursome was played by Mr. A. M. Ross and Sayers against Mr. Laidlay and Jock White, but the former couple had the advantage.

Of course many of the leading professionals were absent from Irvine—it is not a central spot for those who are employed on Southern greens. Vardon's first round on the Didsbury Club's course must have been a remarkable one—34 for the 9 holes. Except for a round of 37 by Thomson, it was four strokes better than any other single round made in the competition, including his own rounds. Meiklejohn, the Heaton Moor professional, was second to him, but nine strokes behind him on the four rounds. Meiklejohn is only nineteen years of age, and his success, such as it was, promises well for him.

Sir Bevan Edwards appears to be a golfer who requires the severe notice of handicappers. He won the June competition for the monthly medal of the St. George's Club, at Sandwich, with some ease at a handicap of sixteen strokes, and followed it up the next week by tieing for the monthly medal of the Cinque Ports Golf Club at Deal, with an allowance of fourteen. Mr. A. T. Kent, with an allowance of sixteen, had the honour of tieing with him.

LATEST CRICKET.

Gentlemen v. Players.

Gentlemen.—10 for no wicket

Yorkshire v. Derbyshire.

Derbyshire.—22 for 1 wicket.

In the competition for the monthly medal of the Eastbourne Club one is pleased to read the name of Mr. H. S. Colt, which has been too often absent from the records of recent golf. With his + 2 penalty, however, he could do no good, his net score being 84, whereas Mr. J. H. Shaw won the medal, with an allowance of 15 points, at 77; and there were many between his score and Mr. Colt's. The Eastbourne ladies were rather badly beaten—a fate which seldom befalls them—by the Brighton Ladies' Club. It is only fair to say that the contest took place on the Brighton links. Mr. H. M. Braybrooke, of whom the Eastbourne Club is proud, seeing that it was at Eastbourne that he learned his excellent game, seems to have made the scratch prizes of the Ashdown Forest Club his perpetual property.

Mr. J. M. Williamson has been playing finely in the Royal Musselburgh Club's competition. The Royal Musselburgh have not yet deserted their ancient links, and they are justified by the improvements which the town council have made since the golf course came into its hands. Moreover, play is much more pleasant than when the links were as intolerably crowded as they used to be. Mr. Williamson did justice to this all-round improvement with two rounds of 39 and 40—excellent play at all times, and especially to be commended when putting greens are so very keen and dry.

One of the most meritorious of players is Kay, the professional of Seaton Carew. There is but little attractive flourish about his game, and it is often a surprise to those who have watched his play, but have not watched it closely enough, to find how often he comes out very near the top of the list in competitions in which all the best professionals are engaged. His is a very sterling and steady game. Nevertheless, he was asked to do just a little too much, even on his own course, when Sandy Herd was matched against him. We can all remember how Rolland was justified of his wisdom in saying that one of three—himself, Herd, or Taylor—would win the championship. Of the three big events in the east of Kent each of them won one. So it was no great surprise and certainly no disgrace to Kay that he should have been beaten by Herd by so comfortable a margin as 6 up and 5 to play on the 36 holes. On the first round Herd was only 2 up, being round in 78 to Kay's 81; but on the second round, though Kay so improved as to equal Herd's morning score, Herd, on his side, showed a greater relative improvement, and was round in 74. His score of 36 out was so good that it scarcely could be bettered.

The Church Militant is greatly in the van of golf at Norwich. In the late tournament for the captain's medal of the Royal Norwich Club, two clergymen were in the semi-final. One, Rev. E. B. Pearse, who received 14 strokes, was only defeated at the last hole, his opponent, Mr. Deuchar, playing a very fine game indeed. In the other semi-final match Rev. A. T. Farquharson, giving two strokes, defeated Mr. Gabbett, again at the last hole. But the final was more exciting still, Mr. Deuchar, who gave ten strokes, tieing with Mr. Farquharson, after the latter had been dormy one, and only winning the tournament at the nineteenth hole. Mr. Deuchar deserved his victory well, for he was virtually the only scratch man in the competition, and had to give substantial odds.

In England clergymen are allowed to play cricket, but in more serious Scotland it is scarcely a game for the ministry. It has even been thought hardly consistent with the proper gravity of the legal profession. But golf (could it be otherwise?) has always been deemed a grave and earnest pursuit, in which the most solemn may engage without loss of dignity.

There has been some interesting golf at St. Andrews in the tournament competition for the St. Andrews Club's Jubilee Cup. In the semi-final tie Mr. P. C. Anderson, ex-amateur champion, only beat Mr. James Anderson after a very tough struggle. In the other semi-final match Mr. A. Strath started off with a terrifically strong game against Mr. Davidson. He was out in 37, and won five out of the first six holes. Mr. Davidson stuck to him with rare pluck, and had his lead reduced to one at the burn. The home-hole was halved, and it surely was an honour to Mr. Davidson to lose such a match by one hole only. The final was played in a thick fog, but nevertheless a large number of players followed the match, which proved interesting. After a ding-dong fight out, Mr. Strath stood 2 up with 5 holes to play. He lost the next two, and, after a halt at the corner of the dyke, Mr. Anderson put himself in the position of dormy one by winning the burn hole. He also won the home hole and finished 2 up in a match which had at one time looked very black for him. He thus has possession of the cup for the year. The new course at St. Andrews is being reduced to something like golfing order. It will soon be ready for play, and the committee of the club will then have to find some answer to the problem of devising means for making men play on it rather than on the old course.

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Beware of cheap, gritty tooth powders which ruin the teeth.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will OPEN THIS DAY (Monday), the 9th day of July, and CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th, or the country.

The Hon. H. W. Venn, Director of Public Works, Western Australia (writing January, 1894, paid the Coolgardie district an official visit, in a letter to Mr. John Washington, London, dated Perth, 23rd February, 1894, says:—"There is no doubt in my mind that there is an immense auriferous area at and about Coolgardie; the country improves the further the east it is explored. I have, I think, given a general idea of Coolgardie and its surroundings, so that you now can well understand the very great chance of being an immense permanent success."

THE GREAT BOULDER PROPRIETARY GOLD MINES (Limited). (Capital—Fifty Thousand Pounds, in Fifty Thousand Shares of £1 each. Subscription List will open on Monday, the 9th July, 1894, and close on or before Wednesday, the 11th July, 1894.)

Provisional Directors.

The Hon. JOHN FORREST, C.M.G., Premier of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

The Hon. MALCOLM FRASER, Director of Public Works, Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

EDWARD HANCOCK, Esq., Mining Engineer, Coolgardie, Western Australia.

The Hon. H. W. VENN, Member of Legislative Assembly, Director of Public Works, and Director of Lands, Perth, W.A.

The Hon. MALCOLM FRASER, Chairman of the Coolgardie Gold Mining and Prospecting Company, W.A. (Limited), Adelaide.

Bankers—Union Bank of Australia, Limited, 71, Cornhill, E.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. Parker and Parker, Perth, W.A.

Brokers—Messrs. John Collis Stone and Co., 71, Throgmorton-street, and Stock Exchange, London.

Auditors—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., 3, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Secretary and Offices—Bradley Depledge, 1 and 2, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

AUTHORISED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the well-known group of mines known as the "Great Boulder Claim," Hamilton Claim on the Yilgarn Goldfield, in the Coolgardie District, Western Australia, &c.

The property comprises five mining leases, known as "The Great Boulder," "The Great Boulder South," "The Great Boulder North," "The Great Boulder Extended," and "The Ivanhoe West," on which gold-bearing reefs of remarkable richness and permanency have been proved, as will be seen from the reports. A plan of the property accompanies the prospectus.

The first three mines mentioned are on the same line of reef, and are together about one mile in length. Particular attention is called to the richness of the company's property, 13 acres, or about one-fifth of the area, having been opened up by the owners in order to obtain the data for the reports.

The properties have been examined and favourably reported upon by the following well-known mining engineers:—Mr. Z. Lane, M.A.I.M.E., late Manager of the Bayley Hall Proprietary Company, Limited; Captain Oats, Manager of the Fraser South Gold Mine, Southern Cross, W.A.; extracts of which reports are given in the prospectus.

Upon Oats' report in report made in October, 1893, [illegible] £3,000 to the London Directors, [illegible] of the property, [illegible] Lastly, Captain Oats, in his report, dated January, 1894, says:—"I have myself visited every claim in any way worthy of notice in the district, and have carefully selected those which I consider offer the best prospects for profitable working. I have also purchased for the Company the whole of the plant and machinery on the Great Boulder Claim, which I consider to be of the best description, and sufficient for the present requirements of the mine. I have also secured the services of Mr. Edward Hancock, who has had considerable experience in the Coolgardie district, and who I consider will be a valuable acquisition to the Company."

The Directors will take over as from the 13th March, 1894, the interest in the said property [illegible] and the sales of gold [illegible] during the month of March, 1894, amounting to £7,000, and will allow to the Vendors 10 per cent. per annum on the purchase money from the 13th March, 1894, to the date of payment.

The purchase money is £70,000, payable as to £25,000 in fully-paid shares, and as to £45,000 in cash or shares, or partly in each, at the option of the Vendors, and as to £20,000 in cash. The Directors estimate that a minimum amount of £20,000 will be required for working capital.

A more detailed description of the properties will be found in the special prospectus, and the statements as to the prospects are based on the reports of Messrs. Lane and Captain Oats. These reports, which are open for inspection at the offices of the Company, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the offices of the Company.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Fire, Accident, Fidelity Guarantee, and Employers' Liability. Manchester; and 101, Cheapside, E.C., Mansion-house-chambers, 11, Mansion-house-place, E.C., and 24A, Regent-street, S.W.

FREEHOLD SEASIDE LAND. 750 large, choice sites—LEIGH-ON-SEA. Highest, most healthy, cheapest, and best-laid-in locality; free deeds, free access to free tithes, free from taxes, and no restrictions. Sales very weak. £10 per cent. down, balance 10 quarterly payments.—LAND Co., 63, Cheapside. Plans and history free.

FLATS £50 to £60. Gentry with limited means will find pretty, self-contained suites of five rooms and bath, situated in picturesque residential park; sanitary arrangements perfect, by applying, Albert Mansions, Albert Bridge-road, S.W.

IMPERIAL TURKISH 5 PER CENT. LOAN, 1854, and 4½ PER CENT. LOAN. 1871.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SULTAN of TURKEY having by an Irade, dated the 14th May, 1894, authorized an ISSUE of £8,212,340 5½ per cent. Bonds for the conversion and redemption of the above Loans, and notice of the terms of such conversion having been duly advertised, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all bonds of the said Loans which have not been presented for conversion will be repayable at par with accrued interest at the banking house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, London, on the 16th July, 1894, and will cease to bear interest from that date.

28th June, 1894. (Signed) RUSTEM.

IMPERIAL TURKISH 5 PER CENT. LOAN, 1854, and 4½ PER CENT. LOAN, 1871.

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the Bonds of the Imperial Turkish 5 per Cent. Loan of 1854, and the 4½ per Cent. Loan of 1871, about to be repaid in accordance with the notice issued by the Imperial Turkish Government must be left at their banking house, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., four clear days for examination. Forms for listing may be obtained at the above-named banking house, on application.

28th June, 1894.

CONVERSION OF THE IMPERIAL TURKISH 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1854 and 4½ PER CENT. LOAN of 1871.

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS BEG TO ANNOUNCE that the SCRIP of the OTTOMAN 3½ PER CENT. LOAN is NOW READY for delivery in exchange for the allotment letters.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, 9th July, 1894.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK. Est. 1870. No. 23, BEDFORD-STREET, Charing Cross, London, W.C. CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Advances of £30 to £5,000 made at a few hours' notice in town or country, male or female, on their own security. Distance no object.

Any one requiring money will do well before applying elsewhere or paying fees to think of this: "Surely I can do better with a bank having large capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business than I can with so-called private money-lenders or agents with small means." Reasonable terms.

Current accounts opened. Interest allowed on balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under: Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, £2 per cent.; subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, £3 per cent.; subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, £7 per cent. Special terms for large amounts. Interest paid quarterly, free of income-tax. Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in an action of Charlesworth v. Lord Headley, 1894, C. No. 823, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Chitty, by Mr. Henry Weatherall, of the firm of

WEATHERALL and GREEN, the person appointed by the Judge, at the MART, City, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, at 2 o'clock, in One Lot, THE SITE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Pall Mall and the Haymarket, one of the finest positions in the metropolis, with frontages to Pall Mall, to the Haymarket, to Charles-street, St. James's, and the Opera Colonnade, occupying an area of 27,440 feet, enjoying most exceptional advantages as to light; the frontages being: to the Haymarket 210 feet, to Charles-street 140 feet, to the Opera Arcade 260 feet, and to Pall Mall 130 ft. It is now offered under the most favourable circumstances to any purchaser requiring such an unrivalled investment. The lease will be direct from the Crown for an unexpired term of 76 years, at the low ground rent of £4,500 per annum, and under conditions very favourable to a lessee.

Particulars, with plans, may be obtained at the Mart; of the Solicitors: Messrs. Peake, Bird, Colt, and Peake, 6, Bedford-row; Messrs. Torr, Wilson, Oddie, and Sinclair, 28, Bedford-row, and 14, Parliament-street, Westminster; Messrs. Last and Son, 13, Pall Mall East; Messrs. Vigers, Surveyors, 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and of Messrs. Weatherall and Green, Surveyors and Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-lane.

SECOND ANNUAL.

League of the Cross, Irish National League, Phœnix, Good Templars, Clare Market Club, Covent Garden Porters' Union, United Ancient Order of Druids, Ships' Minstrels, United Builders' Labourers' Union, United London Male and Female Costermongers' Protection Society, and other Friendly Trade Societies.

The Committee of the above beg to announce that a DEMONSTRATION AND PARADE will take place on SUNDAY, July 15th, 1894, in aid of the CORPUS CHRISTI ORPHAN GIRLS' HOME, Betterton-street, Drury-lane, W.C. (Which Home stands greatly in need of funds.)

Processions will start from the following points with Bands, Banners, and Regalia, viz.:—Wells-street; Clerkenwell-green; Obelisk, Blackfriars-road, &c., &c., and all meet at Lambeth's Fun-fields, to form one

GRAND PROCESSION, which will proceed to Fitzroy-street, Bloomsbury, Where the procession will break off. Smoking strictly prohibited in the ranks.

The Committee meet every Monday evening, from 8.30 to 10 p.m., at the Schoolrooms, Macklin-street, Drury-lane, W.C.

Chairman—Bro. W. Fraser, C.G.P.C. Vice-Chairman, Bro. T.W.G. Smith, O.G.O.T.A.S.P. Treasurer, Bro. Feattie, O.G.O.T.A.S.P. Trustees, Bro. S. Hagan, I. N. League; Bro. W. McLuskey, junr., C.O.T.A.S.P.; Bro. M. Murray, C.O.T.A.S.P. Minute Secretary, Bro. H. Hunt, L. of the Cs. Corresponding Secretary, Bro. Floyd, C.O.T.A.S.P. and C.M.C., address c/o Mrs. Callaghan, Schoolrooms, Macklin-street, W.C. Where all communications are to be addressed.

For further announcements see large bills.

R. ANDERSON AND CO., British, Indian, and Colonial Advertisement Agents and Contractors, and Authors' Literary Agents, 14, Cook-spur-street, Charing Cross, S.W., GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and all General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and information free of charge. Replies received.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN, &c., SERVICES TO THE PEAK DISTRICT, ENGLISH LAKES, SCOTLAND, AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HOLIDAY RESORTS.

LONDON St. Pnc (dep	am 5 10	am 9 0	am 10 5	am 10 30	am 10 35	noon 12 0	p m 12 45	p m 2 0	p m 2 25	p m 2 30	p m 4 0	p m 10 5	p m 10 30	p m 10 40	p m 11 0	p m 11 30	p m 12 0	p m 3 0	p m 4 0	p m 9 15	p m 9 30	p m 20	night 12 0
arrive																							
Mat. Bath	8 37	1 6	2 24	.....	.....	.....	3 32	.....	6 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 53
Buxton	9 35	1 50	2 15	.....	.....	.....	4 17	.....	5 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 22	9 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashburne	10 20	.....	.....	.....	3G 25	.....	.....	6	26	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8H 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	10 50	.....	3 30	.....	.....	.....	5 20	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 35	10 35	.....	4 55	.....	.....	5 55
Southport	12 16	.....	4 13	.....	.....	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 7	11 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	8n35
Blackpool	12 20	.....	5 0	.....	.....	6 5	.....	3 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8n40
Ilkley	2 15	.....	.....	.....	4 0	.....	5 40	.....	8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 55	.....	.....	7 55
Harrogate	11 22	2 40	.....	.....	4 28	.....	5 53	.....	8 11	8 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	5n30	6n30	8 6	
Morecambe	1 12	5 55	.....	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 56
Grange	12 38	4 8	.....	.....	5 13	.....	7 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 53
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Windermere	1 25	5 50	.....	.....	6 6	.....	.....	.....	8 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 47	.....	.....	.....	11 0	
Barrow-in-Fur.	1 40	4 42	.....	.....	5 47	.....	8 8	.....	9 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 30	.....	.....	7n30	10 30	
Glasgow St. E.	3 55	.....	.....	7n55	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 22	.....	
Greenock	5 35	.....	.....	8 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 36	.....	.....	
Oban	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a m 6 54	.....	.....	
Edinburgh	3 35	.....	.....	.....	8 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 37	.....	.....	
Perth	5 08	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	.....	.....	
Dundee	6 10	.....	.....	.....	10 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	
Aberdeen	8 40	.....	.....	.....	12 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	
Inverness	.....	.....	.....	.....	6n10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Belfast	.....	.....	.....	10 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

A—On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays passengers arrive at Southport at 11.55 p.m. B—Via Barrow; on certain dates (for which see special notices) the Steamer arrives at Belfast later. C—Via Stranraer and Larne. D—No connection to these Stations on Sundays by this train. F—Calls at Strathbungo to set down passengers from South of Carlisle on notice being given to the Stationmaster at Kilmarnock. G—Passengers arrive at Ashbourne, 3.45 p.m. on Saturdays. H—On Saturdays during July and August passengers arrive at Ashbourne at 8.39 p.m. I—On Saturdays passengers arrive Blackpool (Central) at 6.30, and Talbot Road at 7.17 p.m.

In connection with Steamer to the Isle of Man by the short sea route.

SCOTLAND.

FIRST AND THIRD CLASS DINING CARRIAGES are now running between London (St. Pancras) and Glasgow (St. Enoch) in each direction, ON BOTH MORNING AND AFTERNOON EXPRESSES, leaving London (St. Pancras) at 10.35 A.M. and 2.10 P.M., and Glasgow (St. Enoch) at 10.0 A.M. and 1.30 P.M. TABLE D'HOTE, TEA, and other refreshments served *en route*.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

THROUGH CARRIAGES run between LONDON (St. Pancras) and GREENOCK, conveying tourists from London and all parts of the Midland Railway system for the Firth of Clyde and the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

SPECIAL DAYLIGHT SERVICE TO ROTHESAY, via GREENOCK (PRINCE'S PIER).

A Daylight Service throughout to the Highlands and Watering Places on the Firth of Clyde, will be given during July and August, from London (St. Pancras) at 10.39 A.M., arriving at Greenock at 3.15 P.M., in time to join the G. and S. W. Railway Co.'s Steamer, reaching Rothesay at 9.0 P.M.

NORTH OF IRELAND (via Stranraer and Larne; Shortest Sea Passage).

A NEW DAY EXPRESS SERVICE has been established between ENGLAND and the NORTH OF IRELAND, via Stranraer and Larne, leaving ST. PANCRAS at 10.30 A.M., Bristol 8.30, Birmingham at 11.10 A.M., Liverpool (Exchange) 1.40, and Manchester (Victoria) at 1.50 P.M., and reaching BELFAST the same evening. A corresponding service leaves BELFAST at 9.5 A.M., reaching Carlisle in time for passengers to join the Afternoon DINING CARRIAGE EXPRESS from Glasgow to LONDON, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham, etc., etc.

PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE.

Opening of the Dore and Chinley New Line.

This line is now open for THROUGH traffic, and EXPRESS TRAINS are run daily, at convenient hours, between SHEFFIELD and BUXTON, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, and the LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE LINE, with connections to and from LONDON (St. Pancras).

OPENING OF THE NEW TOTTENHAM AND FOREST GATE RAILWAY.

The Tottenham and Forest Gate Line will be opened for Passenger Traffic on Monday, July 9th, and trains will be run at convenient intervals to and from Fenchurch-street (viâ East Ham), ST. PANCRAS, KING'S CROSS (Metropolitan), and MOORGATE-STREET (viâ South Tottenham and Kentish Town.) Midland EXPRESS TRAINS will also run between St. Pancras and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA by the NEW and SHORTER ROUTE.

SUPPLY OF PILLOWS TO PASSENGERS BY NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS.

Pillows may be hired by travellers (First and Third Class) by the Night Mail and Express Trains leaving St. Pancras, Manchester (Central and Victoria Stations), Liverpool (Central and Exchange Stations), Derby, and Bristol. Charge: 6d. each pillow.

Family Saloons, Invalid Carriages, Engaged Compartments, &c., arranged on application.

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Handy Pocket Guide to the Midland Railway. Price 3d. Pocket Tourist Guide to the Holiday Resorts in the British Isles, Illustrated. Price 3d. List of Furnished Lodgings in Farmhouses and Country Districts served by the Midland Railway System. Price 1d. These Guides, as well as Time Tables, Tourist Programmes, American and Continental Folders, and other publications, may be had on application at the Midland Stations and Agencies, to the Superintendent of the Line, or to

GEO. H. TURNER, General Manager.

Derby, July, 1894.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE. (Fire.)

FOUNDED 1710.

HEAD OFFICE: 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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Sulpholine makes the SKIN Clear, Smooth, Healthy.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of highest quality, and having greatest durability are therefore cheapest.

WITH R. L. STEVENSON IN SAMOA.

GLEAMS OF MEMORY. By JAMES PAYN.—CHAP. I.

SERIAL STORY—A FATAL RESERVATION.

NOTICE.—The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JULY contains the first of a series of Articles by JAMES PAYN, entitled "GLEAMS OF MEMORY," WITH SOME REFLECTIONS; also the opening Chapters of a new Serial Story, entitled "A FATAL RESERVATION," by R. O. PROWSE; and the following Articles:—"WITH R. L. STEVENSON IN SAMOA"—"THE STORY OF 'LIZA BEG"—"THE PIONEERS"—"ORCHID HUNTING IN DEMERARA"—"MATTHEW AUSTIN," by W. E. NORRIS, Chaps. 26–28.

READY at all Booksellers and Newsagents'. Price SIXPENCE.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO. 15, Waterloo-place.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—BURNHAM BEECHES. A SERVICE of OMNIBUSES runs DAILY between SLOUGH STATION and BURNHAM BEECHES in direct communication with certain trains from and to PADDINGTON.

RETURN FARES.—LONDON and BURNHAM BEECHES: 1st Class, 6s.; 2nd Class, 5s.; 3rd Class, 3s. 6d. SIMILAR TICKETS are issued from certain stations on the METROPOLITAN, DISTRICT, and NORTH LONDON RAILWAYS.

For full particulars see pamphlet.

HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

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ORIENT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE:

The following Steamships leave London as under. PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,031	8,500	July 13.
OROTAVA	5,552	7,000	July 27.
ORUBA	5,552	7,000	Aug. 10.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Aug. 24.

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks. Fares, from £15 16s. to £70. Cheap Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

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FAST MAIL STEAMERS will sail regularly from Southampton as under.

NEW YORK—DIRECT on WEDNESDAYS and SUNDAYS. Average passage 7½ days. Special train from Waterloo Station on sailing day. Reduced rates of passage through from London. Liberal accommodation and high-class cuisine.

CHINA and JAPAN.—By new FAST MAIL STEAMERS, with all modern Improvements, leaving every 28 days, taking passengers for Genoa, Naples, Egypt, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan ports.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—FAST MAIL SERVICE every 28 days, taking passengers for Genoa, Naples, Egypt, Aden, Colombo, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Special rates for "Round the World" tours.

RIVER PLATE DIRECT (Monte Video and Buenos Ayres), not calling at any Brazilian ports; avoiding quarantine. New steamers of good power and exceptional first-class accommodation. Low fares through from London.

Apply to KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, 65, 66, 67, Gracechurch-street, City, and at Manchester and Southampton; or to PHILLIPPS and GRAVES, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or Kane & Co., 19, Rue Scribe, Paris.

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HULL to BERGEN and STAVANGER, every Tuesday and Saturday.

HULL to CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND, every Friday.

HULL to DRONTHEIM, every Thursday.

HULL to GOTHENBURG, every Saturday morning.

GRIMSBY to GOTHENBURG, every Tuesday.

LONDON to CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND, every Friday morning.

Thos. Wilson, Sons, and Co. (Limited), Hull; Gellatly and Co., 51, Pall Mall; Thos. Cook and Son; Henry Gaze and Sons, 142, Strand; Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street; or W. H. Bott and Co., 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

NORWAY.—SPECIAL YACHTING CRUISES. Royal Mail express passenger steamship "MIOWERA," 5,000 tons capacity, 4,000 I.H.P., speed 15 knots, prior to her departure for the Pacific, will sail July 25, August 10, for fortnightly cruises to the great fjords and glaciers of Western Norway. Smooth water, magnificent dining, social, ladies' and smoking saloons, electric light, electric bells, hot and cold baths, extensive promenades, excellent cuisine, including all shore excursions, drives, fees, hotel accommodation, &c., Eighteen to Twenty-five Guineas. For particulars apply THOMAS COOK and SON, or CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 67, King William street, E.C., and 30, Cockspur-street, S.W., or the Managing Owner, JAMES HUDDART, 22, Billiter-street, E.C.

ISLE OF MAN. Unrivalled for yachting, and rowing, river, bay, and deep-sea fishing, bathing, coaching, cycling, golfing, &c. For penny stamp, Mr. KEIG, 5, Athol-street, Douglas, will send lists of hotels, boarding and lodging-houses, guides, &c.

ALBANY CLUB.

The leading Up-River Social Club. Bands on Lawn every Sunday. Club Dinner daily (3s. 6d.). Subscription: Gentlemen £3 3s.; Ladies, £1 1s. 6d. Further particulars of Hon. Secretary. At any Club, Kingston-on-Thames.

THE ST. JAMES'S ELECTRIC BATHS and Massage Establishment, 61, Jermyn-st., S.W. Electric pipe, also electro vapour baths. Qualified lady masseuses attend daily 1 till 7. Sundays, 2 till 6. A Swedish lady visits patients' residences.—Mrs. Wiseman, Manageress.

FREEHOLD COTTAGE; 3¼ acres of land, FOR SALE; 2¼ meadow; rest orchard; 105 trees, 230 small fruits. Henley 7½ miles, Warlington 2½, G.W.R. South aspect on fine common 730 feet above sea level. Large sitting-room, square hall, three bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, outhouses, stabling, &c. Additions easily and cheaply built. Price £550, including fixtures, garden tools. Free conveyance.—Letters only, A. MACHEN, Esq., 35, Great Russell-street. N.B.—People wanting large house, laid out "grounds," and station next door, please don't reply.

The perfection of English comfort and privacy; elegantly furnished apartments, enclosed as small or large suites, each with own vestibule, and fitted bathroom, &c.; excellent service and high-class cuisine; supplementary use of the ladies' drawing-room; salle à manger; smoking-room, billiard-room, and lounge on ground floor, for residents and friends only; electric lifts, and every modern appliance; perfect sanitation; in point of these and unique home hotel invited.

THE MAISONETTES HOTEL, 28-30, DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON PALACE, W. ELECTRIC LIFT.

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NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S BAROMETERS and BINOCULARS. Useful and ornamental. ONE GUINEA AND UPWARDS. "Special" Illustrated Price List of various suitable for Presents free by post. Scientific Instrument Makers to the Queen. 38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. Branches—45, Cornhill, 122, Regent-street. Telephone No. 5,035. Telegraphic Address—"Negretti, London."

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KOLA CHAMPAGNE.

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COMMON SENSE COOKERY ASSOCIATION. SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 37, SLOANE-STREET, S.W. Managing Director, Colonel A. KENNEY HERBERT. INSTRUCTION DAILY at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., except Saturdays. Dishes cooked in the kitchen already. Complete dinner or single dish cooked.

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